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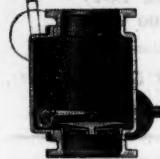
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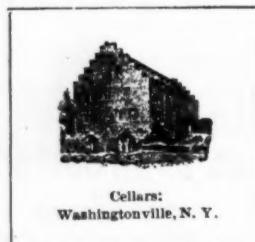
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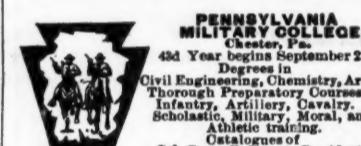
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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1904.

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We have in preparation an index of Volume XLI, which was completed last week with the two thousand one hundred and fortieth number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. This index will be sent without charge by mail prepaid to all subscribers applying for it. Also a title page when this is desired for binding.

The recent mishap on the submarine boat *Shark*, by which that vessel was temporarily disabled at a depth of one hundred and twenty feet below the surface of the water, has caused a vast amount of talk in the daily newspapers, some of which have hastily concluded that submarine boats are too dangerous for use and should be abandoned altogether. This sort of criticism is premature and of no value whatever in ascertaining the value of submarine craft. That there is an element of danger in the operation of such vessels is beyond question, but the same element is present in some degree in the handling of naval vessels of all classes, and it is yet to be determined in what type it is greatest. Officers and men who have conducted tests of the submarine agree that the conditions in such boats while engaged in sub-surface work are not only tolerable but comfortable. The air supply is abundant and satisfactory, the temperature is easily regulated and the silence observable when the vessel sinks into deep water is agreeable rather than otherwise, the only objectionable feature being the necessarily cramped quarters for those on board. In developing the submarine to the highest attainable level of usefulness accidents are bound to happen just as they do on battleships and cruisers, but the results obtained so far amply warrant continued experiment with vessels of that type. As for the relative safety of officers and men aboard submarines and of those on a battleship during an engagement, a place in a submarine away below the surface and beyond the reach of the enemy's projectiles would seem to be decidedly the more preferable. The French naval authorities have organized their submarine department under a new committee, which will be responsible only to the Minister of Marine—a step which at once indicates the primary importance attached to this new instrument of naval warfare. This committee is presided over by a rear admiral, and includes two lieutenants and three engineers, one of the latter being of the first rank. A commission has also been appointed to inquire into the relative merits of submarines and submersible boats. While one shows 30 per cent. and the other only 8 per cent. above the water, both can be seen from a torpedo boat at a distance beyond the range of the periscope. It is a question whether total submersion is possible before a torpedoboat can come into range. During the recent naval maneuvers at Milford Haven, England, the submarines do not appear to have played any very conspicuous part in the operations. Indeed, the correspondents representing the papers were fully cognizant of all that transpired these vessels did not attempt any under-water attack at all.

Considerable regret is expressed in Army circles at the failure to secure entries for the Cadet Match to be shot off at the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association during the first week in September. For several years the N.R.A. has had this match on its program, and it was hoped that this year a number of teams would be entered. Annapolis expressed its willingness to send a team, but those in charge of the matches found it impossible to interest West Point sufficiently to secure the attendance of a competing team. The Cadet Match is open to teams of five cadets from (a) male institutions of learning in the United States which have a

course of military instruction with an officer detailed from the War Department; (b) West Point and Annapolis Academies. The conditions are as follows: Distances, 200, 300 and 500 yards; rounds, seven by each competitor at each range; positions, kneeling, at 200 yards; prone, with head toward target at 300 and 500 yards; arms and ammunition, Krag carbine, .30 caliber, and Service ammunition. The N.R.A. has offered as a prize a cup to be known as the "Cadet Cup," to be held by the institution represented by the winning team for one year, and then to be returned to the association to be competed for. The explanation advanced by the schools and colleges other than the United States Military and Naval Academies for not participating in this match, is that they are not equipped with the Service arm nor supplied with the Service ammunition. An effort will be made at the coming session of Congress to secure an appropriation out of which ammunition, either of Government or private manufacture, can be furnished to the military schools throughout the country, and to such colleges and academies as maintain a course in military instruction, so that the cadets who are being instructed in the manual of arms may also be taught to shoot. The lack of interest in this matter, even in the Department, is unfavorably contrasted with that manifested by the English authorities, where, in the competition for the "Ashburton Shield" at the Bisley meeting, which corresponds to the Cadet Match of the N.R.A., the English schools are represented by from fifty to seventy-five teams.

It is gratifying to observe that the representations of the United States and Great Britain, respecting the distinction between absolute contraband and conditional contraband of war have at last gained the notice of the Russian government, and that the whole matter is to be considered by an official commission representing the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Marine. It is perfectly clear that Russia could not ignore these representations and insist upon her arbitrary policy of treating coal, provisions and raw cotton as absolute contraband without gravely imperiling her friendly relations with America and England. The position of the United States with regard to contraband was clearly defined in a note addressed by the Secretary of State to American Ambassadors in Europe on June 10. Secretary Hay's note, which bears the full approval of the British government, held that the status of certain commodities declared contraband by Russia was not absolute but conditional, and could be held as contraband only when they were intended for the military use of a belligerent power, and that in deciding that question the port of destination must be considered. We are hardly warranted in expecting any radical reversal of the Russian position on this important question. Russian diplomacy is opposed to such methods. We may expect, however, a cessation of Russian seizures of neutral ships bearing non-military cargoes to belligerent ports, and it is quite possible that the appointment of the commission to consider the question may prove to be the first step in a movement which, after the close of the present war, will bring Russia into agreement with the United States and England with regard to the whole matter of neutrality and contraband.

Major John Biddle, E.C., U.S.A., who has just returned from the Isthmus of Panama, where he spent a month in an investigation of physical conditions on the route of the projected Isthmian Canal, has explained, in an interview published in the Philadelphia Public Ledger, some of the gigantic feats of engineering which must be accomplished in the execution of that undertaking. The Panama Canal Commission has not decided whether the canal shall be a sea level canal or a lock canal, and until that question is settled neither the time nor the number of men required to complete the work can be estimated except in the most general way. In either case the engineering difficulties involved are enormous. If a sea level canal is decided upon, Major Biddle tells us, the engineers will have to look after the Chagres river, by diverting it either to the Atlantic or the Pacific. The divide at Culebra would have to be cut down one hundred feet for a sea level canal. If a lock canal is constructed the summit level will be either sixty-five or eighty feet above the sea, or, according to the French company's plans, one hundred feet. The French excavated a canal at sea level for ten or fifteen miles on the Atlantic side and for two or three miles on the Pacific. They also cut down along the line of the canal, in varying amounts extending over a greater part of the way. Much of this work can be made available, no matter what type of canal is built, and most of the work by the French will probably be a distinct gain.

The expectation that payment of the claims for prize money arising out of the battle of Manila Bay would begin on the first of September has not been disappointed. About one hundred certificates in favor of officers and men were signed by the Hon. W. W. Brown, Auditor for the Navy Department, on that date. These are distributed among the various vessels of the fleet and among both officers and enlisted men. It is the Auditor's intention to continue the distribution in this way and not to settle any one vessel ahead of the others or to pay the officers before the men are paid. It is thought that this is a fairer method than to pay any given vessel or class in advance. The issuance of the certificates can be quite rapid now that it has begun. It is thought that

the average will be not less than thirty a day, and that the payments can be completed by Nov. 1. There will, of course, be no difficulty in paying the officers as their cases are reached, as their addresses are matters of official record. It is very desirable that enlisted men who share in this award should send in their addresses promptly. If they are still in the Service, the Auditor can settle their claims by mailing the warrants to their vessels. If they are not in the Service they should send their discharges to the Auditor. Every effort has been made to settle these claims promptly and the decree of the court, when filed in the Department, found the preparations already far advanced. The thirty days which have elapsed since have been taken up in the necessary mathematical calculations.

While the new battleship *Louisiana* has been launched a full month ahead of the time set for launching her sister ship, the *Connecticut*, thus scoring an initial victory, in the matter of speed, for private construction as against Government construction, it must be kept in mind that the period set for this competitive test extends down to the time when the two vessels are ready to be placed in commission, so that the contest is by no means ended. The keel of the *Louisiana* was laid a month before that of the *Connecticut*, as nothing could be done on the latter until a building slip and a large traveling crane were first constructed at the New York Navy Yard. It is evident that if necessary construction facilities had been already at hand for the *Connecticut*, the two vessels would have been ready for launching about the same time, and therefore the officers in charge of the *Connecticut* have no reason to be discouraged with results so far. The rivalry between the builders of these two splendid ships will doubtless continue with increasing keenness from now on until the vessels are ready for their crews.

The Minnesota Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion has issued a circular inviting suggestions as to the proposed National Memorial to Abraham Lincoln, which itself presents several excellent suggestions regarding that patriotic project. What form shall the memorial take? Shall it be a monument, a memorial hall—a Temple of Liberty—and where shall it be located? Or shall it be a splendid boulevard connecting Washington and Gettysburg, with a monument designating the spot where Lincoln delivered his immortal address, and an arch at the initial point of the roadway in Washington? It is pointed out that while Washington is a beautiful city in itself, it lacks fine suburbs and fine roadways, and that the Lincoln Boulevard, while serving as an appropriate memorial, would also add largely to the beauty of the national capital. The suggestion is an attractive one and will arouse general interest, but what the Minnesota Commandery wants is a thorough discussion of the whole memorial question. To that end it invites suggestions from every member of the order and from the public at large.

Of the protests against the foolhardy demand that the United States shall withdraw its authority from the Philippines, there has been none more earnest than that of Mr. M. G. Johnston, an American teacher engaged in educational work in the islands. In a letter to The Outlook Mr. Johnston declares that the islands contain thousands of agitators of the worst character, who would regard a pledge of Filipino independence as a sign of cowardice which they would use to incite an uprising among the natives, which could not be other than disastrous to the Filipinos themselves. Mr. Johnston adds: "Let the United States withdraw from these islands, and it will be true here in our day, as it was true in the days of the Judges three thousand years ago, that there will be no king in the land, and every man will do what is right in his own eyes, and what they do will cause the civilized world to shudder."

Further evidence of the extreme touchiness of the Canadians on everything even remotely suggesting the assertion of American influence in Canada appears in the resentment aroused in the Dominion by the intimation that the Duke of Marlborough may be chosen to succeed Lord Minto as Governor General of Canada. This feeling is due solely to the fact that the Duke of Marlborough had the good sense to marry an American woman who, it is only justice to say, has shown herself to be one of the most tactful, unaffected, modest and popular of all the American women who have married into the titled families of Europe. The circumstance that she is an American is enough, however, to condemn her in the estimation of our Canadian neighbors, who make it plain that her presence at the head of official society in the Dominion would provoke their stern displeasure.

The General Staff of the Army is now preparing a general order providing for the transfer of enlisted men to other regiments when the regiment in which they are serving is ordered to the Philippines, and they have less than two years left to serve in their enlistment. Hitherto it has been the practice only to send with their regiments to the Philippines those men who have more than one year to serve. The new order will provide that only those men who have at least two years of their enlistment to serve can go on foreign service, unless they promise to re-enlist. This order is of the greatest importance to the Army, and will be read with the most intense interest by enlisted men.

With a large number of warships nearing completion the Navy Department feels in growing measure the embarrassing shortage of officers and men for the vessels which it is desirable to keep in commission. Eight or ten ships will be placed out of commission within the next two or three months, partly for repairs, but partly also because their officers and men are needed for more important vessels. Even after that distribution is made there will still be a shortage of sixty-two officers and 2,500 men, and it is estimated that at the end of the year the shortage will number 120 officers and 4,000 men. The enlisted force of the Navy is limited by law to 34,000 men, including 2,500 apprentices. There are now 30,000 men on the rolls exclusive of the apprentices, consequently 1,500 additional men are all that can be enlisted under the law as it now stands. It is evident from these conditions that further legislation is indispensable if the warships now under construction are to be placed in commission when completed. The people are unmistakably in favor of a large navy, and cheerfully tax themselves for its construction and maintenance, but they have no patience with the lop-sided policy of building splendid warships without making adequate provision for officers and crews to man them. What is needed, what the people will some day indignantly demand, and what Congress should adopt at its next session, is a system by which every bill authorizing the building of a naval vessel shall also authorize an addition to the personnel of the Navy sufficient to provide the new ship with a full crew. The German "Nauticus," in his ninth volume (1904), has a comparative table estimating the naval strength of the Great Powers on April 1, 1904, and the anticipated strength four years later. His statement includes only battleships launched within the previous twenty-five years, and cruisers within twenty years. The following are his figures for battleships:

Great Britain: 1904, 55 (724,956 tons); 1908, 61 (852,760 tons).

France: 1904, 28 (279,969 tons); 1908, 29 (325,842 tons).

Russia: 1904, 20 (220,696 tons); 1908, no estimate given because of the uncertainty.

United States: 1904, 13 (139,077 tons); 1908, 26 (346,570 tons).

Germany: 1904, 16 (167,149 tons); 1908, 23 (266,141 tons).

Large cruisers: Great Britain: 1904, 64 (562,684 tons); 1908, 75 (745,685 tons).

France: 1904, 21 (181,466 tons); 1908, 24 (232,693 tons).

Russia: 1904, 12 (97,851); 1908, no estimate.

United States: 1904, 6 (43,723 tons); 1908, 18 (210,368 tons).

Germany: 1904, 10 (72,975 tons); 1908, 13 (101,475 tons).

This estimate indicates the necessity we are under of providing for the personnel of our growing Navy if we would keep abreast of our rivals.

The Paymaster General of the Army has recently had his attention called to a new method adopted by a few officers of the Army in duplicating their pay accounts. An officer stationed in the Philippine Islands, for instance, sent to the Chief Paymaster of the Department of the East in April his pay accounts for August, requesting that the money, at the proper time, be placed to his credit with a certain banker in New York city. At the same time he wrote to the banker in question saying that he had sent on his pay accounts for August with instructions to place the money with him. The officer then proceeded to state that he had immediate need for the money and asked that the banker send it to him by return mail, after making the usual discount. The money was duly sent. In the meanwhile, the Chief Paymaster of the Department, not, of course, knowing anything about the officer's transaction with the banker, examined the accounts and found that they were irregular, as they were probably intended to be, and returned them to the officer, with the request that a new set be made out in the proper manner. The officer never returned the corrected set of accounts, but when the month for which they were intended came around he drew his money in the Philippines. In the meanwhile the banker reported his part in the transaction to the Pay Department with the result that the officer is now being investigated and will probably be tried by court-martial for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." There have been several cases like this within the past few months.

If the newspaper accounts of a recent shooting at Sacket Harbor are correct, it is evident that justice and military discipline were properly vindicated in the proceedings which followed. The facts in the case as stated in the press despatches were these: An enlisted man of the 9th U.S. Infantry assaulted the first sergeant of his company and was placed in the guard house. The next day, while at work about the post under guard, the prisoner dashed a quantity of red pepper into the eyes of a sentry and made a break for liberty. The sentry was momentarily blinded, but, brushing the pepper from his eyes, he thrust a cartridge into his rifle and fired at the escaping prisoner inflicting a wound which caused his death the next day. The sentry was placed under arrest and within an hour was brought to trial before a military court which acquitted him in thirty minutes. At dress parade that evening an order from the post commander was read which commanded

the sentry for his prompt action and complimented him upon his marksmanship. Assuming the correctness of this report of the affair, it must be granted that the sentry performed his duty in the fullest sense, that the members of the court that acquitted him rendered exact justice, and that the post commander delivered a telling stroke for discipline when he commanded the sentry's action. Any other result of the trial than the one stated would have been a perversion of justice.

Estimates for all the navy yards this year considerably exceed those for last year, and it can be stated that the estimate of the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks will also be larger by a considerable sum than they were last year. Rear Admiral M. T. Endicott appreciates the rapid growth of the Navy, and he realizes that if this growth is to be kept pace with in the accommodations for an increased Navy, much must be done for the yards and their equipment. With the exception of the estimates for Cavite and of one other yard, all of the reports of the various commandants are on file at the Navy Department, and as soon as they have been gone over by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, they will be published. It is understood that the estimates for the navy yard at Charleston this year are considerably in excess of those submitted last year. Appropriations are requested for completing the drainage system, for improving the water distribution throughout the yard, for paving the streets in the yard, and for building the necessary wharves. It is believed the estimates of Rear Admiral Endicott for this yard will also be larger for the reason that if the yard is to be serviceable and the large amount of money already spent there count for anything, these finishing improvements must be made.

Far reaching in its importance to the Navy will be the annual report of Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment. It is understood that Admiral Manney will request an appropriation of at least \$300,000 for wireless telegraphy work. It is believed by officials at the Department that this is altogether a reasonable recommendation in view of the absolute necessity of equipping our ships and shore stations with wireless telegraphy apparatus. The report of Rear Admiral Manney will deal extensively with wireless telegraphy and will tell of the work done in this branch by the bureau during the year just passed. Coaling stations, which are always an important subject considered in the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, will this year come in for adequate attention, and while the bureau is not yet considering the establishment of many coaling stations in foreign countries, there is much work to be done on those at home. Among the most important coaling stations now being planned is that at Kiska Island, where the Petrel is, with a staff of men hard at work surveying the site for this station.

Lieut. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman, commanding the gunboat Petrel, has just sent to the Bureau of Equipment an interesting report regarding the work his force is doing in the improvement of Kiska Island. In his report he says that the Coast Survey steamer MacArthur arrived there on June 30, and began the establishment of a base line. The Coast Survey steamer Patterson arrived on July 6, and the collier Saturn returned from Dutch harbor on July 13. The revenue cutter McCulloch, he states, will remain in the Bering Sea until the last of the vessels have returned to home waters for the winter, when she will return to Kiska. Commander Sherman says that the work of surveying the harbor, etc., has been much delayed because of the bad weather. Squalls have been frequent and the sea was, in consequence, so rough that work was impossible for a time. His force have been making careful meteorological observations, which will be forwarded to the Department upon the conclusion of the survey. Civil Engineer Chambers, he states, is in charge of the pile driving. There has been built a 150-foot wharf, to facilitate landing. He mentions the active co-operation of the Coast Survey corps and states that parties from the ships are surveying the localities on shore and in the harbor, and making complete charts. The topographical work is being done by a staff from the MacArthur, and a map is being made of the valley surrounding the probable site of the station and of the reservoirs. Of the character of Kiska Island, he says that the hills are now green with moss and tundra, and the men have started gardens, which are yielding nicely. Trout abound and there is also considerable cod and flounder. There are a good many snipe and some edible ducks.

In the annual report of Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Lakes, a synopsis of which appeared in these columns last week, some pointed remarks are made with reference to the lax methods of recruiting officers in examining the character of applicants for enlistment. General Grant declares that because of those methods inferior and undesirable men have been brought into the Army whose presence has been injurious to the Service. Partly because of the influence of these men, partly because of the reckless exercise of clemency in the case of convicted offenders, and partly because of inadequate guard houses there has been an increase in the number of desertions which General Grant views with serious concern. It is the desire and purpose of the Government that the Army shall be representative of the best qualities of American manhood, and that the respectable, honest,

sober young man entering the ranks shall have a reasonable assurance of finding himself among his equals. The recruiting officer, therefore, who knowingly, or because of careless investigation, enlists an unfit applicant is guilty of a grievous wrong against the Service and is unworthy of the trust confided to him. General Grant's remarks give added emphasis to the need of constant watchfulness in the recruiting service.

There is no more patriotic State in the Union than the Green Mountain State, and we think that the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press is quite right in objecting to the suggestion to the contrary found in our Fort Ethan Allen correspondence. Among other evidences of superior patriotism in New York State the free distribution of apples was mentioned. Of this the Free Press says: "As for the apple test, it is to be considered that that wholesome fruit ripens earlier in the central and southern counties of New York than in Vermont. The apples were green in the Vermont orchards when the Cavalry passed by, and it was simply regard for the digestion of the men that made the farmers hesitate about shaking their trees for the troopers. Apples or no apples, patriotism is certainly not extinct among the descendants of the Green Mountain boys."

Now that the statue of Frederick the Great, presented by the German Emperor to the American people and accepted in their behalf by President Roosevelt, is in transit to the United States, we shall probably witness a renewal of the controversy as to whether the President acted within his rights in accepting the work. Those who hold that he exceeded his authority do so on the ground that Congress alone has the power to accept gifts to the United States or its citizens from foreign governments. It is probable, however, that those very persons would have been the first to accuse the President of an act of rudeness if he had declined the Emperor's gift.

A rumor was started at the Navy Department this week that Capt. Charles H. Davis, now commanding the Alabama, who soon comes up for promotion to the grade of rear admiral, will be assigned to the command of the Battleship Squadron upon the retirement of Rear Admiral A. S. Barker next March. Inquiry at the Secretary's office, however, elicited the definite information that the selection of Rear Admiral Barker's successor had not yet been taken up, and that nothing would be done in the matter until the return of Rear Admiral Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. It may also be stated that political influence in making the selection will be absolutely ignored.

At a conference in the office of the Secretary of the Navy on Aug. 30, between the Secretary, the Assistant Secretary and the commandant of the Marine Corps, regarding the filling of the twenty-four vacancies now existing in the grade of second lieutenant of the Marine Corps, it was decided that this whole matter should be taken up and fixed at a subsequent conference to be held within the next two weeks, when the designations will be made and the date for the examination fixed.

It was stated in our issue of August 27 that there were only thirty-three vacancies in the grade of hospital sergeant, first class, and that only the first thirty-three candidates could be appointed. Since then another vacancy has occurred and word has been received at the War Department that a hospital sergeant, first class, is being tried by court-martial at Fort Williams, Me., on a serious charge which may lead to his dismissal and thus cause another vacancy.

Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, this week returned from a trip of inspection which carried him to the New York Navy Yard, the naval station at Newport, the navy yard at Boston and to the site of the coaling plant at Lamoine, Me., which was recently damaged to the extent of \$60,000. It will require some little time to repair the damage to this plant caused by a severe storm.

At the present time there are twenty-one enlisted men of the Army on the eligible list for appointment as post commissary sergeants. As vacancies occur in this grade they will be filled by the appointment of men taken from this list, in the order of their standing. From the present outlook it will not be necessary to hold an examination for post commissary sergeant for at least two years.

The War Department this week temporarily suspended all original enlistments for the Cavalry arm of the Service. There are no vacancies now in the Cavalry to which new men can be assigned, and only re-enlistments for this arm are being considered at this time. It is not anticipated, however, that this suspension will continue for more than a month.

The Hilton Trophy, which was won by the Navy rifle team in the recent contest at Fort Riley, will be sent to Washington and placed in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, where it will remain on exhibition during the coming year and as long as it is retained by the Navy rifle team.

That the new Secretary of the Navy is bringing to bear in the running of the vast Department of which he has recently been made the head the same business skill which long ago made him widely known in the railroad world, is a fact which we hear daily vouched for by the chiefs of the bureaus of the Department. Contrary to what some expected, Mr. Morton has not undertaken to revolutionize the Department, nor has he started his administration by an attack upon the useless amount of red tape with which the Department machinery is undoubtedly clogged. The Secretary is only too well aware that of red tape there is in abundance, but he appreciates the fact that there must necessarily be a certain amount of this in a great department of the Government and he is setting himself to work to find out where the system can be remedied and improved here and there. He is dealing with the materials he has at hand and not attempting to devise an entirely new system for the conduct of the Navy Department, a plan on which many men in and out of the Navy have wasted a good deal of valuable time. It is to be expected from the reputation for straightforward, honest and unprejudiced business methods which Mr. Morton brought with him to the department that the Navy will be run with an eye single to the good of the Service, and not for the purpose of allaying the wrath or tickling the palate of this or that scheming politician. The time has come when haughty Senators and Representatives who stalk into the department and plunge unannounced into the private office of the Secretary to inform him of the demands they have to make about this or that pet navy yard, or what is too often the case—private shipyard, should be made aware plainly and unhesitatingly that their wishes in the matter are to be subordinated entirely to the greater consideration—the good of the Navy. One or two politicians handled in this fashion will rid the Department of what has come to be an insufferable nuisance.

Munsey's Magazine publishes an article entitled, "Paul Morton, A Sketch," from which the reader derives a most pleasing impression of the personality, manner and method of the new Secretary of the Navy, whose presence at the head of the Department, says the writer, is "something bracing, something tonic, something to brighten the eye of one's Americanism." Mr. Morton's voluntary surrender of a salary of \$25,000 a year in the railway service to accept a place in the cabinet at \$8,000 a year certainly does not suggest avarice. "For the duties of his new office," the article continues, "he possesses the cardinal attributes in perfection. He is strong, wise, brave and, beyond all, honest. The younger Morton is the vigorous replica of his father, the late Secretary Morton of the Agricultural Department, in those executive virtues of steam, courage and intelligence, added to an honesty that is neither to be bullied nor cajoled. He will have no enemies, no friends in the discharge of his duties; the one headland to steer by will be the headland of public right." * * * * Mr. Morton, when one recalls his training and executive bent, could not have been better placed for public interest. The Navy, more than any other of the nine Departments of the United States Government, needs a business man. * * * * The Navy is a purchaser and deals with material things. * * * * There comes marching a ceaseless procession of big contracts for battleships and cruisers and all manner of marine things. The secretary who makes these contracts, and who must see to their carrying out, should be one trained in business to a featheredge. Such a man is Mr. Morton. There will arise no specification kinks which he does not understand; there will occur no contract knots that he cannot untie and solve. He will transact public concerns as if they were private concerns, and the country, having paid for it, may look to get its pound of flesh. Mr. Morton is well looking, and handsome in a masculine way. He is six feet tall, with deep chest and doorwide shoulders; standing straight as a lance, he weighs two hundred pounds. It is a fine thing to stand tall and straight and strong, with lean flanks and chest arched like the deck of a whaleback, among a people who arrive at nine-tenths of their opinions through the eye."

Mr. Lewis Nixon, formerly a naval constructor, U.S.N., and well known as the designer of the U.S.S. Oregon, returned to New York Aug. 30 from a visit to St. Petersburg. Mr. Nixon is quoted as expressing the opinion that the lessons of the present war will re-inforce the imperial navy with the latest and most powerful suit in greater advantage to the factories of this country than any other, and that there is going to be a tremendous impetus to American products. The feeling toward Great Britain, Mr. Nixon went on to say, is so intense that no orders for naval vessels can be expected on the Clyde. Germany is so busy with mercantile marine undertakings that it is not thought Russia would give any commission to her neighbor. In France, Mr. Nixon said, the building of battleships and cruisers has been so slow that the Czar's advisers do not seem to have considered the French shipyards as possibilities. Cronstadt is not large enough to do the immense amount of work desired. Russia is only just beginning to call upon her reserves, Mr. Nixon observed, and her tremendous agricultural and mineral resources, besides the enormous stores of gold in her vaults and her great population, make the present moment only the beginning of the conflict for the supremacy of Eastern Asia.

Brig. General Lee, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Texas, in commenting upon the case of Pvt. John E. Callahan, Co. B, 29th Inf., found guilty by G.C.M. at Fort Bliss of quitting guard and sentenced to be confined at hard labor for four months, and to forfeit ten dollars per month for the same period," says: "The sentence is approved, but the period of confinement at hard labor is reduced to three months and the forfeiture to ten dollars per month for the same period. The reviewing authority is moved to this clemency by the curious, and, to him, incomprehensible, fact that on the preceding day the same court had tried another private of the same company for precisely the same offense, committed at the same time and place, and had awarded a sentence of three months' confinement and thirty dollars forfeiture only. The difference in punishment awarded by the court is further made more remarkable by the fact that in the case where the lighter punishment appears the soldier offered no evidence as to character and had one previous conviction to be considered; while in the second and more severely punished

case there was evidence of good character and no previous convictions."

Writing of the Army maneuvers at Manassas in Harper's Weekly, Rutherford Corbin says that they will not merely show the largest peace camp ever assembled in the United States; they will be an exposition to demonstrate how far our military system has traveled along the road of improvement toward perfection since the days of '61. Incidentally, this demonstration will take place upon the ground made historic by two of the deciding battles of the great conflict. The battle game, the show part of the encampment, will reproduce the lines of battle along which McDowell moved upon Beauregard in July of 1861, and which Pope was forced to form to meet Jackson's swing about his right flank thirteen months later. It will be the third battle of Bull Run. The maneuvers will also be a test of the practical results of the Dick Militia bill. "Its own author," Mr. Corbin says, "who is now a Senator of the United States, told me that two years further study have shown him a number of ways by which it could advantageously be amended. Manassas will help show the way. The conditions in the Virginia valley will be as nearly as possible like those of actual warfare, so that the test may be perfect and the lessons well worth while."

Capt. Bailey K. Ashford, Med. Dept., U.S.A., in a paper on "The Campaign in Western Porto Rico" in the Spanish War, which appears in the Journal of the Association of Military Surgeons, gives an interesting summary of the surgical results of that campaign. The losses in battle were three killed and forty-one wounded, and it is regarded as significant that all the wounded made quick recoveries. This result Captain Ashford attributes largely to the excellent equipment of the Medical Corps, to the forty-eight hour rest in hospital enforced upon patients after receiving surgical treatment, and to the admirable hospital arrangements made in the town of Mayaguez by the Red Cross Society, composed entirely of Porto Ricans. As to the conduct of the enemy, Captain Ashford frankly says that, so far as a careful examination of the wounded showed, no explosives were used and that the Spaniards committed no such breach of the laws of war as using a deforming bullet. "In fact," he adds, "in the decent observance of all the modern conceptions of the civilized world concerning warfare the Spaniard in this campaign gave no cause for criticism."

It is reasonably certain that the forthcoming maneuvers in Virginia will present some timely and valuable lessons in camp sanitation and control. The camp sites were chosen after a careful study of natural conditions and with special reference to their capability of improvement. They have been prepared under the direction of engineer officers of the Army of long experience, and in all that relates to sanitation, drainage and water supply they are equal and probably superior to any military camps of similar proportions ever organized in this country. As indicating the thoroughness of their arrangements it is worth noting that on August 20, among the 5,000 troops there assembled in the two maneuver camps, not a single case of sickness was reported. The military authorities are specially desirous of safeguarding the health of the State troops engaged in the maneuvers, many of whom are unfamiliar with camp conditions under Army administration, and all accounts indicate that their efforts will be completely successful.

In the course of a letter from St. Louis on the subject of military education in the United States, a correspondent of the London Daily Graphic remarks that a foreigner traveling in this country is astonished at the number of schools which include military training in their course of instruction. He adds that the instruction given at many of those institutions is both thorough and comprehensive and well calculated to fit boys for actual service in the field. At some schools, he continues, the requirements are so rigorous that no boy is admitted whose physique or temperament disqualifies him for military work. "These boys," he adds, "certainly do not play at soldiering, but set about it with all earnestness. As roughriders they are able to acquit themselves like men and their cavalry drill is marked by a precision which even British troopers would approve. At field engineering and the construction of bridges they labor like sappers, bearing with cheerfulness burdens that seem all too heavy for their lithe forms."

We have received from an officer of the Army a copy of an article published in the Monterey (Cal.) Cypress condemning the proposed purchase by the Government of the Henry ranch in California as the site for one of the permanent maneuver camps. The Cypress declares that the property is wholly unfit for maneuver purposes for the reason that the water supply is inadequate, the region is malarious and the heat terrible, while the glare from the reaches of sand is almost blinding. With reference to these assertions an Army officer writes saying: "The matter alleged should be carefully inquired into to ascertain the facts. People that I have had conversation with and old settlers in this community state that the Henry ranch is not worth a greater sum than fifty thousand dollars. Yet the price that the owners propose to charge the Government is a half million of dollars. If the statements made in this editorial are true it seems to me that its purchase would prove dear to the Government at any price."

Homer Williams, of Pittsburg, Pa., superintendent of the Duquesne Steel Works, and an old Carnegie steel man, has, it is reported, perfected a process which, it is declared, will mean a revolution in the manufacture of steel. He has succeeded, after many experiments, in reducing the phosphorus in the molten iron while still in the ladle, thus making it ready for the Bessemer converter to be made into steel. The process is simple and costs no more than the ordinary way of handling steel. Different materials are used in lining the ladles, which cause a chemical reaction and neutralize the phosphorus.

An indignant tourist, writing to the White River Review, published at Meeker, Colorado, says: "A recent visit to the Thornburg battleground discloses the fact that the monument, which has been placed there at no small expense to commemorate that important event in

the history of Meeker, has been most shamelessly defaced and mutilated by vandals—presumably in quest of relics. To such an extent has this outrage been perpetrated that one of the names of the participants inscribed thereon is almost totally obliterated. It is to be sincerely hoped that the good people of this locality will, without delay, adopt some stringent measures—if not to punish the guilty culprits, to at least prevent any further depredations, and preserve to future generations a landmark of their history, which as the years roll by will grow in general interest and attractiveness."

Discussing the question, which he decides in the affirmative, whether the Japanese were justified in opening an attack upon the Russians without a previous declaration of war, a writer in the *France Militaire* makes the point that there is among nations a *mentalité terrienne*, to be distinguished from the *mentalité maritime*. The first insists upon a declaration of war, so that non-combatants may take their precautions, leave their dwellings if they wish, and place their goods in security. The care of the aged, and of women and children, demands a declaration of war, but says the writer, those who start with a maritime attitude of mind do not see any necessity for such a declaration, since they have no non-combatants to take account of, and are accustomed to think that it is the business of ships of war to be ready at any time to fight.

The fact that a number of Japanese visitors have been calling at the home of John P. Holland, the designer of submarine boats, at 38 Newton street, Newark, N.J., has set people wondering whether Mr. Holland has been receiving communications from the Japanese Government in regard to submarine boats or flying devices. Both of these Mr. Holland will devote his time to in future. Mr. Holland said that the presence of the Japanese had no international significance, but that they had visited him in regard to agencies for his inventions in the East. His visitors were identified with commercial enterprises in this country, he said, and were seeking to handle some of the patent submarine boats for the Japanese Government later.

Sir William White, formerly Chief Constructor of the British Navy, who ranks among the foremost of European experts in naval science, opposes the use of under-water armor as a protection against torpedo attack, and he holds also that recent experience in the Far East has by no means demonstrated the superior value of the torpedo as compared with armored warships. He believes improvements in torpedoes are matched by the advances made in rapidity, range and accuracy in gunfire, and in projectiles and "bursters." So that relatively the gun and the torpedo stand much in the same relation as before.

Secretary Morton has accepted an invitation to spend at least one day at the Army maneuvers at Manassas. He has not yet fixed a date for his visit. Announcement was also made at the Navy Department this week that Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott, commandant of the Marine Corps, accompanied by his aide, Capt. Harry Leonard, would attend the maneuvers. A number of officers from the Quartermaster's Department of the Marine Corps will be in attendance as official observers, and it is believed will derive great benefit from the experience.

The following is a summary of the enlistments for the line of the Army during July: Enlistments in cities, 2,237; enlistments at military posts and surrounding towns and in the field, 686; total number of enlistments, 2,923. Classified as follows: Infantry (white), 1,186; Coast Artillery, 489; Engineer battalions, 45; Cavalry (white), 710; Field Artillery, 77; U.S. Military Academy detachments, 10; Infantry (colored), 70; Cavalry (colored), 58; Indian scout, 1; Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, 224; Philippine Scouts, 53.

First Lieutenant Withe, who figured as the villain of the piece in Lieutenant Bilde's novel "Aus einer kleinen Garnison," has been tried by court-martial for maltreating soldiers in seventeen cases, and for perjury, and has been sentenced to one year and three days' penal servitude, with dismissal from the army and loss of civil rights for two years. The trial was held *in camera*, and Lieutenant Bilde gave evidence, as well as the former colonel of his regiment.

In a debate in the British Parliament Lord Selborne of the Admiralty drew three lessons from the Russo-Japanese war; the importance of the *personnel* relatively to the *material*; the essential value of a margin of strength; and the continued importance of the battle-ship as the leading factor in naval war, and despite the circumstance that the greater part of the actual fighting may be done by small vessels, using the mine and the torpedo.

The new 6-inch rapid-fire Brown regimental wire tube gun, .50 caliber, with carriage, for which the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications allotted the money some time ago, has been built by the Scott Foundry Department of the Reading Iron Co., Reading, Pa., and is now ready for shipment to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground to be tested by the Ordnance Department of the Army.

The following are the successful candidates for entrance to the Medical School of the Army this year under the new plan for the instruction of doctors with a view to their admission to the Medical Department of the Army: Herbert C. Gibner, Bridgeport, Conn.; Earl H. Bruns, Cincinnati, Ohio, and William A. Duncan, Franklin, Ky.

Brig. Gen. F. D. Grant will take command of the Department of the East on Sept. 28. General Funston has notified the War Department that he is willing to take the detail to the Department of the Lakes with headquarters at Chicago, Ill., made vacant by the transfer of General Grant to the Department of the East.

The men deported from Cripple Creek last Saturday propose to secure damages, not only from the leaders of the mob which drove them out, but also from the county in which the outrage occurred.

WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

There is a lull in the fighting at Port Arthur and the Japanese, after a series of fierce assaults, attended with heavy losses, appear to have reached the conclusion that they must wait upon the slower methods of a siege. Another explanation is, however, that the Japanese are giving their tired men a rest while making their arrangements for another assault. From Liao-Yang comes the report of an interview with Lieut. Newton McCully, in which is the result of his three months' observation of the siege of Port Arthur. He said: "I am firmly convinced that the fortress will hold out another three months. There is plenty of ammunition, and not a shot is wasted, but whenever the Japanese mount guns too near the fortress the Russian heavy artillery is brought into play and quickly dismantles the enemy's siege pieces." Lieutenant McCully bestows the highest praise upon the Russian garrison for its heroism and fortitude. He left the fortress Aug. 14. The Japanese were then four and a half miles from the city. The Russian positions upon a chain of rugged hills two hundred meters high were protected by trenches, mines, networks, barbed wire and cannon, and it was impossible to take them by assault. Japanese shells fell in the city, but each position possessed a dugout in which the occupants were able to secure shelter. The Japanese heavy guns ceased firing every night owing to fear that the Russians would detect their exact location by the flashes during the darkness. There were considerable stocks of provisions at Port Arthur. The Russian soldiers had a fresh meat ration daily. The stores were still open and the population promenaded the streets. The regiments took turns in the trenches. Part of the garrison was always resting. The Russian sailors assisted in the defense of the fortress. They made excellent sharpshooters. The Japanese losses have been very heavy, at least ten times those of the Russians, in the opinion of Lieutenant McCully.

The Japanese are reported to be adopting a new method of night attack. They concentrate searchlights on the point attacked, thus preventing the garrison from seeing anything. At Port Arthur, by tremendous labor, they raised the summit of a smaller hill behind it to the level of Etse-Shan Hill, so as to command it.

In Manchuria the Russians seem to have reached the last ditch, and have halted at Liao-Yang after a series of retrogressive movements claimed by the Russians to be strategic movements, such as those which characterized the Fabian policy followed by Gen. Joe Johnston in Georgia when Sherman pressed him so hard during the Civil War.

On the morning of Aug. 26, the Japanese commenced an attack to develop the Russian line of defense which extended in a semi-circle around Liao-Yang on the south, from northeast to southwest. The whole front was engaged, but the main attack was directed against the Russian right and center, an unsuccessful attempt being to cross the Tankcho (?) River. The heights to the southeast of Liao-dian-Sian were secured and intrenched. General Kuroki was reported at that time to be with 100,000 men between Khoyan and Gutziatz; General Nodzu with 60,000 on the line between Simu-Cheng and Khalin, and General Oku at Hai-Cheng with what he had left of the forces drawn upon from Port Arthur.

The Japanese attack resulted in the withdrawal of the Russians from their advanced positions to their fortified positions nearer Liao-Yang, thus shortening their line. The Russians report a loss in the affair of Aug. 26 somewhat in excess of 2,000 killed and wounded. Aug. 27-28 there were severe fighting, in which the Russians fought a rear-guard action while withdrawing their troops, losing another thousand men. The roads, which are improving, were still in a terrible condition, and the Russians were much impeded by their artillery and trains. General Routhkovsky and Colonel von Raaben were among the killed. They belonged to the first corps, which sustained the brunt of the fighting here, as it did at the Yalu and at Mo-Tien Pass. The First, Second and Fourth Corps, combined, General Zaroubieff, and the Tenth, Seventeenth and Third Corps, General Ivanoff, forming the eastern contingent, succeeded in effecting a concentration at Liao-Yang, forming a semi-circle within a radius of six or eight miles, with Liao-Yang the center. General Kuropatkin's force is estimated at 170,000 men. A dispatch dated "Hsiaotun (eleven miles east of Liao-Yang), Aug. 29," says: "The Russian Army from An-ping this afternoon debouched upon the Liao-Yang plain, after fighting a rear-guard action for nearly ten miles from An-ping, bringing its wounded and burying its dead on the way. Six guns are reported to have been lost, but a number of Japanese were captured, showing signs of great fatigue and hardship."

The Japanese renewed the attack Aug. 30, the fight continuing through Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week. We shall be able to give a more intelligent account of the result another week.

The press news is to the effect that the fighting on Wednesday and Thursday was of the most desperate character and that by throwing a force across the Tai-Tse river the Japanese have flanked the Russians out of their position. The London Times' military correspondent quoted in the New York Times, discussing the situation at Liao-Yang as disclosed in the telegrams of Thursday night, says: "The situation is now extraordinarily interesting and dramatic. The Russian Army is in full retreat across a river which it has doubtless bridged in several places, but which must still seriously impede rapid movement. In the rear are two armies thirsting for its blood. On the flank, and not improbably across the front, the Japanese First Army is ready to fight to the death to arrest its retreat. There are no more forts, trenches and dominating positions. Matters are equal. The best army will win."

Lieut. Newton A. McCully, U.S.N., arrived at Liao-Yang, Manchuria, Aug. 27, en route to Vladivostok, where he will join the staff of Viceroy Alexieff and meet his British colleague, Lieutenant Ayres. Capt. William V. Judson had been suffering from the prevailing summer complaint, but was well at last accounts, having been attended at the Presbyterian Hospital within the town compound. A private letter received in Paris Aug. 27 from one of the American military attachés, reports that returning to Liao-Yang the Russian officers, including General Alexieff, entertained the American officers. General Alexieff, who is a gruff old soldier, jocularly remarked that he was too old to begin making friends of Americans. The Russian officers showed no depression over the war reverses. They were even hilarious, and exchanged toasts expressing the friendly feelings of Russia for the United States. They finally demanded that the American officers execute a cakewalk. This was done so successfully that the Russians secured a blanket and tossed the cakewalkers up in the air, despite the fact that they were in full dress. This is cited in the letter as evidence of the gay spirits prevailing—that is, among the Russians for it must have been somewhat depressing to the spirits of the Americans. In this letter it is stated that the American officers accompanied a regi-

ment of Russian infantry engaged in evolutions south of the town. It was a veritable mud march, the soldiers sinking above their knees. The troops showed great hardness and endurance, though their shoulder packs were heavier than the American officers had ever seen before. They were so heavy that the soldiers would probably lose their packs during a fight. Their rifles, of the model of 1900, impressed the American attachés as being exceptionally powerful weapons.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The Misses Jamison, 108 East Madison street, Baltimore, Md., announce the engagement of their niece, Miss Mary Helen Jamison, to 1st Lieut. Walter Eugene Gunster, 18th U.S. Inf. Miss Jamison is one of the three daughters of the late Mr. Robert A. Jamison, and is related to some of the oldest families in Maryland and Virginia. The wedding was to have taken place next spring, but Lieutenant Gunster, having been ordered to the Philippines, wishes to take his bride with him, and the marriage will be quietly solemnized Wednesday, September 21.

The marriage of Miss Bessie Foster, daughter of Major and Mrs. Fred W. Foster, to Dr. Wallace De Witt, U.S.A., will take place Sept. 27, at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y. The previous announcement that the marriage was to take place Sept. 2, was an error.

Dr. and Mrs. Nathan Jenks, of Detroit, Mich., announce the engagement of their sister, Miss Martha Reed Jenks, to Lieut. Col. Harry Otis Perley, Deputy Surgeon General, U.S.A. Miss Jenks is an only daughter of the late Dr. Edward W. Jenks, and granddaughter of Hon. James F. Joy of Detroit. The wedding will take place in October next.

The engagement of Miss Nellie Pentz Orr to Lieut. Odiorne H. Sampson, 2d U.S. Inf., Fort Logan, Col., is announced. Miss Orr is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Orr, of Orr's Mills, New York.

A charming military wedding was solemnized Saturday evening, Aug. 27, at Plattsburg, N.Y., at the home of the Hon. and Mrs. Clarkson C. Schuyler, when Miss Helen Douglass Woodward, daughter of Mrs. William V. S. Woodward, of Plattsburg, was united in marriage to Lieut. Christian A. Bach, 7th U.S. Cav. The Rev. Dr. Gamble, of the First Presbyterian Church, performed the marriage ceremony. Among the out of town guests present was Gen. T. S. Peck, of Burlington, an uncle of the bride. "Mrs. Bach," writes a correspondent "is one of Plattsburg's most popular young ladies and her removal from social life here will be much regretted by a large circle of friends. Lieutenant Bach is widely known in Army circles by his standing as an expert marksman, and his popularity with his command is evidenced by the gift from the enlisted men of Troop K, 7th Cav., of a magnificent chest of silver which occupied a prominent position among the vast array of wedding presents. The marriage ceremony was performed under the flag upon which was emblazoned the words 'Troop K, 7th U.S. Cav.'"

"The marriage on Tuesday, Aug. 23, at Baltimore, Md., of Miss Sue Markland Kelly and Lieut. H. Clay M. Supplee, 19th U.S. Inf.," says the Washington Life, "was quite an event. Lieutenant Supplee is a son of Col. J. Frank Supplee, of the 4th Regiment, of Maryland, and has seen active service in the Philippines. At present he is stationed at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, to which place he is taking his bride. As the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Kelly, 1607 Eutaw place, Mrs. Supplee was very popular. She is a handsome blonde."

Capt. W. A. Failing, R.C.S., and Mrs. Failing announce the engagement of their daughter, Louise Ten Eyck, to Eugene Dowler Frost, Q.M. Department, U.S.A., now stationed at Atlanta, Ga.

Miss Maud Metts, of South Carolina, and Capt. Lincoln F. Kilbourne, 26th U.S. Inf., were married at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Aug. 16. The bride wore a white satin gown with deep bertha of rose point lace, and was given away by her brother-in-law, Dr. Brattion. The bridesmaids were Misses Bertha Rowalle, Bessie Taylor, Flo Eager and Florence Taylor. The maid of honor was Miss Heidt. The best man, Capt. Dana W. Kilburn, and the groomsmen, Capt. John F. Preston, Capt. G. D. Arrowsmith, Capt. H. M. Dichtmann, all of the 26th U.S. Inf.; Capt. L. J. Fleming, Q.M.; Capt. E. R. Stuart, C.E., and Lieut. Garrison McCaskey, 25th U.S. Inf., all wore the white uniform. Rev. Mr. Moore of St. Mark's Church, performed the ceremony. The church was prettily decorated. After the ceremony a large reception was held at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Dr. Brattion.

Miss Helen Harmon Smith, daughter of Mrs. H. R. Smith, Baltimore, Md., and a niece of the late Capt. W. W. Reisinger, U.S.N., was married Aug. 14 to Dr. H. W. Keatley, U.S. Marine Hospital Service, physician on the quarantine ship Jamestown, stationed at Old Point, Va. The wedding took place at the rectory of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Norfolk.

Lieut. Wilford J. Hawkins, Ord. Dept. U.S.A., and Miss Julia D. Fackler, were married at Salisbury, Conn., Aug. 17.

Mare Island has been the scene of many pretty weddings, but certainly none has ever been prettier or more interesting than the one which took place there on the afternoon of Aug. 24, when Miss Frances Johnes Moore, only daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore, became the bride of Lieut. John S. Graham, U.S.N. The wedding was essentially a green and white one, and these colors were carried out in the decorations of the church and house, as well as in the gowns of the bride's attendants. The entire chancel of the handsome little edifice was completely banked with bracken and ferns, with just enough white here and there to brighten the effect of the more sombre color. Above the altar rail ferns were arranged in a light racy effect, and a novel feature was introduced in the use of a wedding ring of green and white instead of the conventional wedding bell. Shortly after four o'clock the wedding march was played by the Mare Island Station Orchestra. The little flower girls were Leslie Zahm, daughter of Naval Constructor and Mrs. F. B. Zahm, and Mary Gorgas, daughter of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Miles C. Gorgas. They were dressed alike, in pink and white, and wore large Du Barry bows of pink satin ribbon instead of hats. Each little maid carried a basket of sweet peas. The bridesmaids were Miss Mattie Milton, of San Francisco, daughter of Comdr. John B. Milton, and Miss Nellie Moore, of Decatur, Ill., a cousin of the bride. Their gowns were of green silk mull over silk, and they wore Du Barry bows of white tulle instead of hats. Miss Helen Simons, of Mare Island, daughter of Med. Inspector Manly H. Simons, was the honored maid, and wore a gown of white mull over green silk, trimmed with lace and medallions. Like the others she wore a Du Barry bow, hers being made of pale green tulle. All three carried shower bouquets of maiden hair fern. The bride, who entered leaning on the arm of her father, was exquisitely gowned

in a creation of cream Canton crepe, the waist made with a deep yoke of net, finished with a bertha of Duchess and point lace. The skirt, which was made in train, was fashioned in the shirred yoke effect and finished with a shirred Spanish flounce. Her veil was fastened with orange blossoms and she carried a shower bouquet of bride's roses and maiden hair fern. The ushers were Paymaster I. T. Hagner, U.S.N., and Capt. Mackie Bab, U.S.M.C., while Lieut. Robert E. Coontz, U.S.N., acted as best man. The groom, as well as all the officers, wore full dress uniform. Under the wedding ring the marriage ceremony was performed by Chaplain J. K. Lewis, U.S.N., retired, an intimate friend of the bride's family, who came up from Santa Barbara for the event. He was assisted by Chaplain A. A. McAlister, U.S.N., of the yard. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, which had been most beautifully decorated for the occasion in the chosen colors of white and green. Lieutenant and Mrs. Graham left the yard on a special tug, which was gayly decorated with flags, at six o'clock, and after a short honeymoon will proceed directly to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, where the groom has been ordered for duty. The couple were the recipients of many handsome presents. Nine hundred invitations were sent out for the wedding and the guests present included the entire naval contingent from this yard, San Francisco, Berkeley, Vallejo and vicinity.

Miss Anne Miller, youngest daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Merrill Miller, has announced her engagement to Paymaster George Brown, Jr., U.S.N., son of Rear Admiral Brown, U.S.N. No date has yet been set for the wedding. Paymaster Brown is attached to the U.S.S. Massachusetts on the Atlantic coast, and Miss Miller is living in Berkeley, California, where the family are now spending the summer.

Lieut. Clarence Carrigan, of the Artillery Corps, U.S.A., whose marriage to Miss Anna Ashe Sperry, of Saugus, Mass., was solemnized on Aug. 31, was the guest of honor at a dinner given in San Francisco on Tuesday, Aug. 23, by his associates in the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity of California, as well as by a number of his brother officers.

On Thursday evening, Aug. 25, Lieut. Cenard McLaughlin, 21st Inf., and Miss Abbie Selover were united in marriage. The pleasant ceremony took place at the home of the bride's parents, at Lake City, Minnesota. The happy couple left for an extended visit through the Eastern States, and at the expiration of Lieutenant McLaughlin's leave they will go to San Francisco, Cal., to join the regiment there.

The engagement of Dr. Samuel W. Hussey, dental surgeon, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn., to Miss Lillian Lugg, of Berkeley, Cal., has been announced. The happy event will take place some time in September.

Miss Marie Bates Cavanaugh, daughter of Lieut. Col. G. Cavanaugh and Mrs. Cavanaugh, will be married to Lieut. Seth Williams Cook, 10th U.S. Cav., in Calvary Church, Germantown, Sept. 14.

Mrs. Jerome L. Stout announces the engagement of her daughter, Mayrie Elsie, to Mr. George A. Jones, chief clerk of the Surgeon General's Office, War Department, the wedding to take place at her home in Germantown, Pennsylvania, on Sept. 20.

RECENT DEATHS.

Francis E. Eltonhead, who resigned from the Army Oct. 15, 1903, while major in the 14th Inf., shot and killed himself on Aug. 29 in his rooms at the Lothrop apartments, Detroit, Mich., it is believed during a fit of temporary insanity. Major Eltonhead was born in Pennsylvania, and appointed a cadet at the U.S. Military Academy, July 1, 1871. He was graduated as second lieutenant, and was assigned to the 21st Inf. June 16, 1875. He reached the grade of 1st lieutenant in Aug. 1880, captain in Dec. 1892, and major in the 14th Inf. Feb. 2, 1901. For distinguished service and conspicuous gallantry in action against Indians at Clearwater, Idaho, July 11 and 12, 1877, he received the brevet of 1st lieutenant. He resigned from the Army Oct. 15, 1903, and since then has made his home in Detroit. A brother in Chicago and a niece in the East are the only immediate relatives so far as known.

Col. Alfred Norton, the oldest officer in the United States customs service, died Aug. 28, at his home in Arlington, Mass. He was born in Newburyport in 1815, and was in his ninetieth year when illness forced him to retire from active service a month ago.

P. J. Lally, an old Indian fighter, former member of the Washington, D.C., police force, and for many months a member of the bodyguard of the late President McKinley, died Aug. 24 at his home, in Brooklyn, N.Y.

A cable dispatch from London announces the death of Vice Admiral W. R. Rolland, R.N., retired. He was born in 1817. Admiral Rolland received a gold medal from the United States Government for saving part of the crew of the United States brig Somers, capsized off the Island of Sacrificios, on the west coast of Mexico.

Julius Leonard, father of the wife of Capt. J. C. Waterman, 7th Cav., died at Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 26, 1904, aged 83 years.

Rufus Waterman, Jr., who died at Dublin, Ireland, Aug. 19, 1904, was a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, and a former lieutenant who resigned from the Navy Dec. 8, 1871. He served in the Volunteer Navy during the war with Spain as a lieutenant.

General Wade cabled the War Department from the Philippines that 2d Lieut. Fitzgerald S. Turton, of the 22d Inf., stationed at Marahui, P.I., committed suicide Aug. 29. Lieutenant Turton was born in New Zealand and was appointed from the Army Oct. 9, 1903. He entered the ranks as a private April 18, 1900, and he rose rapidly through the different non-commissioned grades to battalion sergeant major, which position he held for three years, when he was given a commission.

Capt. Stephen Smith Nostrand, aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. James McLeer, of the 2d Brigade, died of typhoid fever, Aug. 25, at the Prospect Hospital, in Brooklyn, N.Y. He was connected with the 23d Regiment for thirteen years and resigned in June, 1902. In April last General McLeer appointed him on his staff. His wife and two children survive him.

The sudden death of Washington Hancock, grandson of the late Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, U.S.A., at his lodgings in London was the subject of an inquest Aug. 31. The autopsy showed that Mr. Hancock died from heart disease, and a verdict to that effect was accordingly rendered.

Gen. Milo Smith Hascall died Aug. 30 after a long illness at his home in Oak Park, Ill. He entered the U.S. Military Academy July 1, 1848, and was graduated a brevet 2d lieutenant July 1, 1852, being assigned to the 2d Art. He resigned from the Army Sept. 30, 1853. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was appointed colonel

of the 17th Indiana Inf. He was appointed brigadier general of Volunteers April 25, 1862, and resigned Oct. 27, 1864. General Hascall was born in Le Roy, N.Y., in 1829, son of Amasa and Phoebe Ann Hascall. His father was a farmer. After a common school education the young man settled in Goshen, Ind., in 1847.

PERSONALS.

A son, Elbert Lapsley Persons, was born to the wife of Lieut. E. E. Persons, Asst. Surgeon, U.S.A., at Fort Flagler.

A daughter was born to the wife of Dental Surgeon Emmett J. Craig, U.S.A., at Ord Barracks, Monterey, Cal., Aug. 23.

A son, Thomas Q. Ashburn, jr., was born to the wife of Capt. Thomas Q. Ashburn, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at New Richmond, Ohio, Aug. 26.

Capt. Peter Vredenburgh, 28th U.S. Inf., attended the wedding of Miss Agnes R. Vredenburgh to Dr. Albertus A. Moore at Freehold, N.J., Aug. 31, and acted as an usher.

Mrs. Guyer, wife of Capt. G. D. Guyer, is spending a few weeks with Mrs. Bennett, wife of Capt. W. C. Bennett, 16th U.S. Inf., at Fort McPherson, Georgia, awaiting the arrival of the 1st Battalion.

Paymr. G. R. Venable, U.S.N., has been detached from duty in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, and ordered to duty as assistant to the general storekeeper, navy yard, Boston, Mass.

The War Department has received the resignation of 2d Lieut. Charles Wells, 1st Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army. The resignation is now under consideration and will probably be accepted in the regular manner.

Lieut. Newt H. Hall, U.S.M.C., having been detached from the Naval Station at Cavite, has been ordered to the United States. Captain Hall's tour of foreign service has expired, but his detachment from Cavite is regretted by all on duty there.

Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland, U.S.N., commanding the monitor Arkansas of the Coast Defense squadron, is reported as being seriously ill on board his vessel. The Arkansas left Solomon's Island very hurriedly early Sunday morning, Aug. 28, for Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. Lloyd H. Chandler, U.S.N., who was formerly in command of the first torpedo flotilla, and who was in charge of the vessels when they made their famous run to Cavite from Norfolk, Va., has returned to the United States and is now on waiting orders at No. 2019 Kalorama avenue, Washington, D.C.

Capt. Henry Marcotte, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Marcotte, have ended their visit to Boston, where the captain attended the National Encampment of the G.A.R., as Commander of the Department of Florida, and, after their week at the Gladstone, Narragansett Pier, will pass several weeks in New York city after Sept. 3.

Troops of the United States Army, General Corbin in command, participated in the dedication of a monument to the memory of the Confederate dead of the first battle of Bull Run at Groveton, Va., Aug. 30. The principal address was delivered by Governor Montague. General Corbin spoke briefly, and J. B. McCabe of Leesburg, also participated in the exercises.

Eastern Point, Gloucester, Mass., seems to be quite a resort for Army and Navy people. General and Mrs. Pennington are at the Hawthorne Inn; General and Mrs. Bird and General and Miss Carpenter at the Mooseland; General and Mrs. Clous at the Beachcroft, and Colonel Bird at the Hawthorne. General and Mrs. Clous expect to go to West Point, N.Y., for September.

Lieut. G. E. Thorne, 12th U.S. Inf., and his wife spent a few days in New York city while en route to the maneuvers at Manassas, Va. They had been enjoying a pleasant outing on the St. Lawrence, having stopped at various points of interest between Niagara and Montreal. They had gained further pleasure and profit by traversing the historic region of Lake Champlain, Lake George and the Hudson river.

Brig. General Elliott, commandant of the U.S.M.C., accompanied by Captain Leonard, U.S.M.C., left Washington Sept. 1 for Thoroughfare Gap, Va., and will observe the maneuvers as the guest of Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding the Second Division. Colonel Denny, Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps, and several officers of his corps will observe the methods of transportation of quartermasters' supplies.

Comdr. James H. Perry, of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, who was on Aug. 31 placed on the retired list for age, is one of the last of the Volunteer officers of the Civil War who entered the Navy. He was in the Civil War with Rear Admiral G. W. Melville, retired, with whom he again served while Admiral Melville was Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. He is an engineer of exceptional ability, and upon the retirement of Rear Admiral Melville was mentioned as his successor. He is now ill with typhoid fever in Washington and has been absent from the bureau for some time.

The opening of the new Hotel Astor on Longacre Square, New York, on September 1, adds another to the list of magnificent hosteries that have sprung up in the metropolis within the past few years. In many respects the Astor outshines even the most elegant of its predecessors. The new house is under the management of Mr. William C. Muschenheim, which is sufficient guarantee of the quality of its service and cuisine. Mr. Muschenheim is well known to many Army officers, having been at West Point between the years 1880 and 1884. Since that time he has become known as one of the best hotel men and restaurateurs in New York city. The success of the new hotel under his management is assured, and it will, no doubt, become a favorite resort for members of the Services and their families. It is centrally located and the wealth of an Astor has been liberally drawn upon to make it complete in all of its equipments.

From Governors Island, Sept. 1, a correspondent writes: "Monday evening the bachelors of the 8th Inf. gave a farewell hop before starting for the 'front' which was largely attended and proved a great success. The temporary hoproom was tastefully decorated with flags and the band was concealed behind a wall of palms and ferns. A delicious supper was served at small tables on the lawn by the light of a gorgeous moon and Japanese lanterns. The officers and ladies from Fort Wood, and a number of civilians were present. Miss Ralls, who for some time has been visiting Captain and Mrs. Traber Norman left Tuesday for St. Louis. Miss Marie Cavannaugh, Miss Carrie Smith and Mr. Ralph Smith were the guests of Colonel and Mrs. Smith during the past week. The troops left Wednesday afternoon for Thoroughfare amid quite an ovation and the post is very quiet without them, although four batteries of artillery from Fort Hamilton and Fort Wadsworth have taken their place."

Gen. James M. Bell, U.S.A., is building a summer home at New London, Connecticut.

Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., has been visiting friends in the Adirondacks.

Lieut. Col. R. T. Yeatman, 27th U.S. Inf., and wife, have left Fort Sheridan, Ill., for Columbus, Ohio.

Pay Master Thomas J. Cowie, U.S.N., with Mrs. and Miss Cowie are at the St. Clair House, Bethlehem, N.H.

Mrs. J. H. Shollenberger and family have returned from Birdsboro, Pa., to 4140 Poplar street, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Mills Brown, widow of Gen. Mills Brown, U.S.A., has been passing some time in Warrenton, Virginia.

Capt. and Mrs. Harry Frederick Jackson will go to Schenectady, N.Y., on Sept. 5, where their address for a year will be 4 Union street.

Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A., Chief Signal Officer, will represent the War Department at the international wireless conference at Berlin in October.

Lieut. H. J. Reilly, U.S.A., returned home on the S.S. St. Paul Aug. 27. After a visit in New York and Washington he will join the 2d Cavalry in Manila.

Albert Vickers, head of the firm of Vicker's Sons & Maxim, has been accidentally shot by a companion while grouse shooting in Sutherlandshire. His injuries are not serious.

Mrs. Wilson, wife of Lieut. James E. Wilson, who has been spending the summer with her mother, Mrs. Frank Newton, will join her husband at Fort Stevens, Oregon, the coming month.

Mrs. Parks, wife of Comdr. Wythe M. Parks, U.S.N., now on duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, left Washington last week for a trip through Canada, stopping at Niagara Falls on her return to the States.

Gen. H. M. Robert, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Robert expect to leave Chautauqua, N.Y., this week for a three weeks' visit to the St. Louis Exposition, when they will go to Owego, N.Y., for some time, probably to spend the winter.

Col. John S. Loud, U.S.A., and Mrs. Loud have been enjoying a visit from their son, Lieut. James M. Loud, U.S.A., at their home in Washington, D.C. Lieutenant Loud has returned to duty with the Jefferson Guard at the World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo.

Advices from San Francisco, Cal., announce that Judge Hebbard on Aug. 29 granted Capt. John F. Madden, 29th U.S. Inf., an interlocutory divorce from Edith May Madden. The custody of the child was awarded to its grandmother, Mrs. Jerome Madden.

Lord Dundonald, with whom the Canadians have had a difference, is the inventor of a carriage for the Colt gun which was used with success in South Africa, and a military portable ambulance for camels which covers the bumping and jolting motion of the ship of the desert.

At Eagle Point, in the Far Northwest, the other day, when the Canadian and the American members of the Alaska Boundary Tribunal celebrated the placing of the bronze monument marking the southeastern boundary of Alaska, the table was placed on the boundary line, so that Canadians sat on Canadian and Americans on American territory.

The friends of Comdr. N. J. K. Patch, U.S.N., will be pained to learn that his health is far from being restored as had been hoped, and an extension of his sick leave has therefore been granted him. The extension is for three months on the recommendation of a board of medical officers.

Captain Morrow, U.S.A., and Mrs. Morrow have given up their apartments in the "Woodley," on Columbia road, Washington, D.C., and will be with General Butler, U.S.A., and Mrs. Butler this winter. Mrs. Morrow was formerly Miss Butler, daughter of General and Mrs. Butler, who have taken a house on Cincinnati street, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Comdr. W. W. White, U.S.N., who has been detached from duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard and ordered to the Navy Department for special duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, is noted for his keen analytical skill in engineering subjects, and has already done work in that line reflecting the greatest credit upon his profession. It is to the work of this able officer that the question of fuel economy in naval steamships has become so nearly an exact science, the investigations of Commander White having demonstrated that the fixed charges on the fuel store of the modern warship are so large as to form the principal source of anxiety in the question of machinery efficiency. Commander White has been relieved at the Norfolk yard by Lieut. Comdr. Thomas W. Kinkaid, U.S.N.

The following were the events and winners in the post athletic meet at Fort Moultrie, S.C., Aug. 29: Putting sixteen pound shot, Corp. Clarence Frawley, 16th Co., C.A., 32 feet 9 inches; 120-yard hurdle race, Pvt. Edgar G. Ferguson, 36th Co., 21 1-5 seconds; running broad jump, Pvt. Alfonzo Brinkley, 16th Co., 18 feet 1-2 inch; throwing 16-pound hammer, Pvt. Davis C. Barnes, 16th Co., 75 feet 1 1-2 inches; 440-yard run, Pvt. James M. Hanks, 36th Co., 1 minute 11 seconds; running two steps and jump, Pvt. George H. Heets, 3d Co., 34 feet 7 1-2 inches; running high jump, Pvt. Edgar G. Ferguson, 36th Co., 4 feet 6 3-4 inches; three jumprope, Pvt. John L. Garner, 16th Co., 29 feet 2 inches; standing high jump, Pvt. John L. Garner, 16th Co., 4 feet 10 inches; 20-yard dash, Pvt. Robert L. Johnson, 36th Co., 3 1-5 seconds; standing broad jump, Sergt. Francis T. Benham, 3d Co., 9 feet 9 inches; 100-yard dash, Pvt. James M. Hanks, 36th Co., 11 seconds; shoe race, Pvt. Robert H. Tisdale, 3d Co., 1 minute 15 seconds; 220-yard dash, Pvt. James M. Hanks, 36th Co., 30 1-5 seconds.

Among the passengers on the steamship Segurancra, which arrived at New York Aug. 31, from Colon, was Col. William C. Gorgas, Med. Dept., U.S.A., Chief Sanitary Officer of the Panama Canal Zone. After three months of labor in the Canal Zone Colonel Gorgas states that sanitary conditions there have been greatly improved. He added: "We have established quarantine stations at both ends, at Panama and at Colon, and every vessel arriving at either port is now regularly examined, just as at this port. We have also learned by investigation that a yellow fever bearing mosquito, never moves more than 100 yards. Knowing this we think that it would be foolish to try to fill in all of the swamps at this time. When the canal is finally completed, I think we will have one of the most healthy places in the world. Yellow fever and its carriers are now receiving attention, and we have the disease so well in hand that within two years it will be practically unknown. We have ordered all people to kill the mosquitos found in the houses, and a band of mosquito killers that we have organized looks after the work on the outside. All through the zone swamps are to be found in which are the mosquitos that cause the fever."

Lieut. Col. J. M. Calif, U.S.A., is at Morristown, Tennessee.

Mrs. Lloyd H. Chandler, who has been abroad, should now be addressed at 1804 7th avenue, Rock Island, Ill.

Col. H. O. S. Heistand, U.S.A., is visiting his sister at 1451 Q street, Washington, en route to Manassas, Va.

Dr. William Eugene Vose and Mrs. Vose have been visiting Gen. William Preston Vose and Mrs. Vose at Saratoga.

General Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, has returned to Washington from a visit to his family at Murray Bay, Canada.

Miss Cordelia Hunt, the sister of Pay Inspector Livingston Hunt, U.S.N., is now visiting Mrs. Westinghouse at her summer home at Lenox, Mass.

Lieut. Reginald R. Belknap, U.S.N., with Mrs. Belknap, has left Washington during August, and is now among the Berkshire hills of his native State.

Mrs. Walter S. Volkmar, after a pleasant visit with the family of the Hon. Seth Cobb of St. Louis, is with her parents, Gen. and Mrs. Vose, at Saratoga.

Among the recent arrivals at the hotel Oriental, Manhattan Beach, N.J., are Capt. G. W. Baird, U.S.N., and Mrs. Baird. Mrs. Baird's health is not of the best.

The Newport having relieved the Scorpion at Colon, I.P., the last named vessel will proceed to Wood's Holl, Mass., northern headquarters of the U.S. Fish Commission.

Capt. John C. Gilmore, U.S.A., has been in Washington, D.C., visiting his parents, Gen. John C. Gilmore, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gilmore, at their apartments at the Port-land Flats.

Lieut. Luke McNamee, U.S.N., and Mrs. McNamee, sailed last week for London on board the Minnetonka for a short leave of absence during which they will visit Ireland and probably Switzerland.

Mrs. and the Misses Havard will make a visit at Bridgeport, Conn., and Col. Valery Havard will attend the Manassas maneuvers before proceeding to command of medical affairs at Governors Island.

Rear Admiral John Schouler, U.S.N., retired, is now at the Madison House, Poland Springs, Me., where with Mrs. Schouler, he will remain until frost comes. The admiral's health is somewhat better than last season.

Gen. William P. Craighill, U.S.A., passed a few days in Washington, D.C., during the past week, from his home in Charlestown, W. Va., in order to meet his son, Major W. P. Craighill, who was en route to Manassas, Virginia.

Lieut. William P. Kitts, 21st Inf., and wife, who have been visiting the home of his parents at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., left there this week; Lieutenant Kitts to rejoin his post at Fort Snelling, Minn., on the expiration of his leave on Sept. 4, where Mrs. Kitts will join him sometime during the month, after again visiting her relatives in Pennsylvania.

Of the retirement of Rear Admiral John Crittenden Watson on Aug. 24, a correspondent says: "Few officers of the U.S. Navy have ever reached the retiring age after a life of greater consistency in well doing than Admiral Watson. Of his official life the whole world knows, but of his private life, of his unselfishness, his untiring desire to be of benefit to others, of his consistent Christian life and self-abnegation, comparatively few are aware. All his life Admiral Watson has been a practical, consistent advocate of temperance, and this, too, without that harsh denunciation by word and act of those who possessed different views. In the retirement of Rear Admiral Watson the United States Navy has lost from the active list one of its best men in the highest sense of the word."

The Second National Encampment of the American Veterans of Foreign Service will be held at Allegheny Pa., Sept. 14-17, with headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. A parade will take place Sept. 16, in which all the military and semi-military bodies of the vicinity have been invited to take part. Of the 6,000 members of the order a majority are expected to be present. There will be a grand clam bake and jollification at Kenyon Hall. The convention will close Saturday, Sept. 17, with a grand spectacular sham battle. The veterans are those who saw service in Porto Rico, the Philippines and China. The National officers, all of whom will be present, are Robert S. Hansbury, Philadelphia, commander; Herbert O. Kelley, Altoona, senior vice commander; George Metzgar, Allegheny, junior vice commander; John E. Courtney, Philadelphia, adjutant general; Daniel S. Bassett, Philadelphia, Q.M. general; John P. Teagarden, Waynesburg, Pa., judge advocate general.

At Chautauqua, N.Y., Aug. 29, Gen. R. H. Pratt, U.S.A., addressed a large audience on his favorite theme, "Our duty to the Indian." Four fine looking Indians from the Carlisle School, who were in the audience, were invited by the general to stand with him as an example of what civilization could do for the aborigine. General Pratt, after giving numerous illustrations in support of his contention that savagery and civilization are the results of habit and association and not a racial distinction, said: "These and hundreds of other like cases fully demonstrate that the change from savage to civilized habit and from civilized to savage habit is easily and quickly accomplished under suitable environment, and that not even one generation is necessary to complete a change either way. No Indians within the limits of the United States have acquired any sort of capacity to meet and cope with the whites in civilized pursuits who did not gain that ability by going among the whites and out from the reservations, and all who have gone out from the reservations and been guided to any proper effort have gained this ability."

The survivors of the 125th Regiment, New York Volunteers, held their annual reunion and were entertained by Post Lyon, G.A.R., and the Woman's Relief Corps, at Cohoes, N.Y., on Aug. 30. The 125th was raised in Rensselaer County, N.Y., and left for Virginia Aug. 30, 1862, with 1,050 men. Major George Lamb Willard, U.S.A., was its colonel, and Levin Crandall its lieutenant colonel. The former was killed at Gettysburg on July 2, 1863, at the head of his brigade. At the reunion Mayor J. H. Mitchell, of Cohoes, welcomed the veterans in a short and appropriate speech, and was followed by Commander Middleton and Mrs. MacLucky, president of the Woman's Relief Corps. Cap. Edwin A. Hartshorn spoke in response to the address of welcome, describing the services of the regiment and its annual reunions, held each year since the twenty-fifth anniversary of its organization. Gen. Harry L. Haskell, U.S.A., retired, who rose from sergeant major to captain in the regiment, responded to the roll call and made interesting remarks. Secretary Wheeler made the report for the year and read many letters from absent members. Later the entire party—nearly 300—gathered around well laden tables and did justice to the spread provided by the Woman's Relief Corps. A campfire followed, during which war stories and camp reminiscences were related.

Lieut. G. Arthur Hadsell, 19th Inf., and Mrs. Hadsell, are at Grove Beach, Conn.

Word was received this week from Manila, P.I., of the illness of Capt. William S. Scott, 1st Cav., now Assistant Chief of the Philippine Constabulary. He is confined with amoebic dysentery in the 1st Reserve Hospital there.

The War Department has received the resignation of 1st Lieut. Earl W. Taylor, 17th Field Battery, Art. Corps, who desires to leave the Service for personal reasons. His resignation will probably be accepted in due course.

Referring to Miss Eleanor Terry, daughter of Rear Admiral Silas W. Terry, U.S.N., Washington Life says: "Before going to their present station at Honolulu, the Terrys lived at the Washington Navy Yard. The admiral's retirement from active service in December will bring back to Washington the admiral and Mrs. Terry and their fascinating daughter. Miss Eleanor Terry is very tall, very slender, very blonde, has a lithe and graceful walk, and is daringly witty of speech."

With the retirement for age on Aug. 31 of Comdr. James H. Perry, of the Bureau of Steam Engineers, there went from the active list of the Navy one of the last of the officers who volunteered for service at the time of the Civil War and remained in the regular establishment. Commander Perry was for a number of years assistant to Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, having come to the office in the régime of Rear Admiral G. W. Melville. Commander Perry was a few days ago detached from the bureau and placed on leave. He is suffering from typhoid fever in Washington. His successor in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Comdr. Albert F. Dixon, has already arrived at the Department and in the absence of Rear Admiral Charles Rae, who is on an inspection tour of the Pacific coast naval property, is acting chief of bureau.

NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila dispatches of Aug. 30 state that the town of Binan, Laguna Province, Island of Luzon, has been destroyed by fire. More than 100 natives are said to have been burned to death, and 5,000 are homeless. The losses aggregate more than \$300,000. The Government is assisting the homeless with shelter and subsistence. Binan is a garrisoned town and is at present the headquarters of the 19th Co. of Philippine Scouts. At the outbreak of the Spanish war Binan had a population of 19,476. It is situated forty-one miles from Santa Cruz, the capital of the province of Laguna, which is east of Manila. The capital of the province is fifty miles from Manila and is celebrated for its markets. Binan has high roads leading to Manila by way of Santa Cruz, to Cavite and to the neighboring cities.

Surra has appeared again among the horses and mules in the Department of Luzon, and the Manila American of July 27 states that Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, the department commander, has directed that sixty animals belonging to the quartermaster's department be shot to prevent the disease from spreading.

Cardinal Satolli, who has returned to Rome after visiting the United States, speaks in high praise of the educational movement instituted in the Philippines by the United States, and is confident that American rule in the islands will be helpful to the inhabitants. He predicts a rapid development of the natural resources of the islands and believes that while the American project to educate the Filipinos to a new social and political life is something of an experiment, it will surely succeed.

AUTHORITY OVER STATE TROOPS.

The following important and interesting opinion was given this week by Major John Biddle Porter, Acting Judge Advocate General of the Army, and has received the approval of Gen. A. R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff:

August 29, 1904.

To the Military Secretary:

Sir: In the opinion of this office the organized militia of the States, etc., when participating "in the encampment, maneuvers and field instruction" with troops of the Regular Army, under the provisions of Section 15 of the Militia Act of Jan. 21, 1903, are not in the service of the United States within the meaning of Sections 8 and 9 of the same act.

The act is understood to provide that as the conditions of their being allowed to participate with troops of the Regular Army, they shall submit themselves to the command of the officers in command of such troops; but it is not understood that as, an incident of such command, discipline in the militia is to be enforced by United States authority. On the contrary, it is believed that such discipline is to be enforced through State authority, and that the offenses are to be tried under the rules prescribed by the State to which the particular organization of the militia may belong. In other words, it is understood that the militia are still the militia of the State, and subject to its control and instant withdrawal from the maneuvers.

For the militia to be in the service of the United States within the meaning of Section 8, 9, 22 of the Militia Act, it must be called forth as authorized by the Constitution, and in accordance with the laws enacted by Congress to carry the provisions of the Constitution into effect. No authority is given, in either the Constitution or the statutes of the United States, for taking the militia into the service of the United States for purposes of instruction only, but the authority is confined to "calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection and repel invasions." While the Constitution confers on Congress the power to "provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia," it reserves to the State "the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

In an opinion by this office dated July 20, 1904, it is said: "It has never been regarded by this Department that Section 15 of the General Militia Law conferred any authority upon the President or Secretary of War to issue orders to the organized militia in time of peace, or, indeed, at any time or under any conditions save in the cases enumerated in the Constitution, and expressly provided for in Sections 4, 5 and 6 of the act of January 21, 1903. In the case presented, the Secretary of War, under the authority conferred by Section 15 of the General Militia Law, provided for the participation of a portion of the organized militia of the State of Michigan in certain joint maneuvers of the Army and National Guard at West Point, Ky. He gave no orders to the organized militia of any State, but undertook to provide for the pay, subsistence and transportation of such parts of the organized militia of Michigan as the Government might designate to take part in the joint maneuvers. The militia troops of the State of Michigan remained under the orders and control of their own officers during the entire period of their absence from the State, and did not pass, at any time, under the control of the War Department, or under the command of officers of the regular military establishment."

The enforcement of order in the militia from any State rests with the officer in command of such militia, to whom all offenses should be reported. It will be his duty to see that the offenders are brought before the proper

tribunal under the rules prescribed by the State for the government of the militia.

TO REGULATE ARMY PROMOTION.

Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A., has transmitted to the Military Secretary's Department the following draft of a bill to regulate promotion in the Army:

An Act to Regulate Promotion in the Army.

1. That, commissioned officers of the Army of the grades of colonel, lieutenant colonel and major, may, by official application to the Secretary of War have their names placed upon a list which shall be known as the list of "Applicants for voluntary retirement," and when at the end of any fiscal year the vacancies for the fiscal years subsequent to the passage of this act, in the grades of colonel, lieutenant colonel and major in each corps, department and arm of service of the Army, shall have been less, in each grade above specified, than a number proportional, grade for grade, to the number of vacancies, grade for grade, for assimilated naval grades as specified in Sec. 8 of the act approved March 3, 1899. The President may, in the order of rank of the applicants, place a sufficient number on the retired list with the rank and pay, as now provided by law, of the next higher grade. Provided, That, in computing vacancies for the various staff corps and departments, only those officers holding permanent commissions therein shall be included. Officers detailed in said corps or departments from the line under the provisions of the act of February 2, 1901, shall be included in the computation of the arm of the service in which they hold permanent commissions.

2. That should it be found at the end of any fiscal year that the retirements, pursuant to the provisions of law now in force or casualties and the voluntary retirements provided for in Section 1 of this act, are not sufficient to cause the vacancies required and enumerated in Section 1, the President shall, on or about the 1st day of June, convene a board of five general officers and shall place at its disposal the service and medical records on file in the War Department of all officers of the grades of colonel, lieutenant colonel and major in the Army. The board shall then select as soon as practicable after the 1st day of July a sufficient number of officers from the before mentioned grades as constituted on the 30th day of June of that year to cause the vacancies enumerated in Section 1 of this act. * * * Provided, That, officers retired under the provisions of this act shall be placed on the unlimited retired list of the Army. And Provided, That, no officer shall be retired unless he shall have served thirty years. Nothing in this act shall be construed as changing in any way the method of promotion now provided for by law.

The scheme proposed in the above bill is also approved by Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Texas, in his annual report.

REGULAR ARMY DISCIPLINE ILLUSTRATED.

In a report to the Adjutant General, Department of Lakes, dated Fort Wayne, Mich., Aug. 24, Col. W. T. Duggan, 1st Inf., describes the measures taken to ascertain what soldiers of the Regular Army, if any, took part in the disturbance at Athens, Ohio, Aug. 19, during the joint maneuvers. From reports received, it appears that some time between 7 and 7.30 o'clock P.M., Aug. 19, 1904, a number of men, variously estimated at from 50 to 100, came down a street in Athens in a body, some firing revolvers in the air. In front of the court house they were met by a squad of the provost guard detailed in the town, consisting of six or seven men and a sergeant and corporal of company D, 5th Inf., O.N.G. Upon this meeting a riot ensued and a number of shots were fired. Corp. Charles Clark, Co. D, 5th Inf., O.N.G., was killed, Sergeant Blessing, same organization, severely wounded, and two other members of the same organization slightly wounded.

The matter was reported to Colonel Duggan at about 7.45 P.M., and check roll call was taken by commissioned officers at Camp Armitage, the nearest camp to Athens, and at Camp Beaumont. Orders were sent to Lieutenant Colonel Yeatman to send an officer and guard to co-operate with the Provost Guard, and he had already done so.

Guards were placed around each camp in such a manner that it was impossible for any man to leave camp, or for any man to enter it, without being detected. The time of return of each man reported absent at check and his condition, appearance, state of clothing, etc., were carefully noted. The absence of all the men reported was accounted for, except a sergeant, two corporals and six privates of the 14th Bat. F.A., and two sergeants and two privates of Co. H, 27th Inf. Their names were furnished to the prosecuting attorney of Athens, and he was offered every assistance in investigating and no man was allowed to leave camp until this investigation was completed. As a result, Sergeant Duffy, Corporal Thaler, Privates Raymond, Gaydos and Galligan, 14th Bat. F.A., were held for trial. Corp. Malcolm Nelson, who was probably in the disturbance, was drowned that night in the Hocking river, trying to return to camp by swimming. Colonel Duggan says in conclusion: "On Aug. 17 I had all troops and all their baggage and clothing searched and all ball cartridges taken from them. It is, however, reported that some caliber .38 revolver cartridges were sold to soldiers, whether Regulars or Militia, cannot be determined, by a hardware merchant in Athens. I believe the Regulars engaged in this affair all belonged to the troops at Camp Armitage and it is possible that some of them succeeded in returning to camp by the time check roll call was taken, and before the extra guards were placed and orders given to arrest all men coming into camp. I believe that none of the infantry took part in the shooting, as no rifle shots were fired."

COLORED SOLDIERS IN THE ARMY.

As to the good behavior of colored soldiers in the U.S. Army, the Helena (Mont.) Independent of Aug. 27, says: "Two years ago last Tuesday a battalion of the 24th Inf. came to Helena and took up the routine of post duty at Fort Harrison. The flight of time is emphasized by this fact, for few realize that two years have passed since the colored soldiers made their first appearance here. There were expressions of fear at the time that the coming of the soldiers would mean annoyance and trouble; that the colored men would be more prone to imbibe and raise trouble on the street cars and elsewhere than the white troops were, and that an intoxicated colored soldier would prove more offensive than an intoxicated white soldier.

"It is believed that Helena people generally will agree in the statement that none of these predictions has been verified. Referring to the soldiers as a whole it must be admitted that they have always appeared to be proud of the uniform they wear, and determined that it should not be dishonored, by any act of theirs. There have been isolated instances of drunkenness and rowdiness, but they have been the exceptions that went to prove the rule, and there has been less of this than during the stay of any other companies at Fort Harrison.

"One reason for this state of things is believed to be in the pride the colored soldier, wherever found, feels in

the uniform he wears. Another is the influence for good exerted over the men of the battalion by Chaplain Allessworth, who was recently referred to by Gen. Camillo C. C. Carr in an interview in *The Independent* as one of the very best chaplains in the Army. Then, too, must be reckoned the spirit of Col. J. A. Buchanan, the popular commanding officer, which has had a powerful influence over the men. All these things have contributed to the conditions that exist as regards the men of the 24th at Fort Harrison." The companies on duty at Fort Harrison are A, B, C and D.

FORT TOTTEN'S FOOTBALL TEAM.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Aug. 29, 1904.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Now that the signs of frost have begun to creep into the air, our thoughts steal forward to the coming battles to be fought on the gridiron, and with this fact in view the Fort Totten football team has again reorganized for the season of 1904, hauled up its colors and is repairing its armor, preparing for the fray, and as the "Military Champions" for the past two seasons, we would like to meet teams worthy of our steel and are ready to do battle for the name which we claim.

The outlook here this season for a first-class team is the best for many seasons, and as each year passes the military games for the "Tottens" become more scarce, the reputation of the team evidently striking terror to the hearts of other military teams, and we are compelled to seek more and more for our prey from outside football teams.

This year we are exceptionally lucky, having splendid material to pick from, and also having the greater part of our old team left on the post. In the coaching department we have Lieut. P. D. Bunker, assisted by Lieuts. Lee Hagood and H. G. Humphreys, and the kindly advice of Capt. R. P. Davis, A.C., whose experience in directing the affairs of the West Point team in the past will be of material benefit to us. With the moral support of every person on the post, from Col. Arthur Murray to the most recently arrived "rookie," all of whom are rooting with hearty good will for the success of the Military Champions, the "Fort Tottens," we certainly think that we are able to meet any Army team that feels as though it could dispute our claim.

PRIMUS.

OBSERVATIONS ON JOINT MANEUVERS.

Col. Walter Fieldhouse, I.G., accredited military representative of the State of Illinois to the fall maneuvers held at West Point, Ky., in September and October of last year, has just published his report. From it we take the interesting extracts which follow:

"Gen. John C. Bates, in command of the maneuver division at West Point, is one of the most distinguished officers of the Army. He is a native of Missouri and was educated at Washington University, St. Louis. General Bates has always impressed me as an ideal soldier; of fine presence, commanding voice, and an excellent horseman, a pastmaster in the profession of arms, a diplomat, but with all possessing a quiet, modest personality. No wonder his troops follow him to the last trench in the face of the enemy, for he is the idol of the soldier."

"From the standpoint of a National Guardsman it is apparent that the Regular Service man in maneuvers of this class is deliberate in the face of a foe, and avails himself of every possible shelter while taking the least possible chances for discovery or capture, and is absolutely obedient to orders, whether written, verbal or sounded.

"Six gun pits, representing those in use by the armies of Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Russia and the United States, were of special interest; and much speculation and criticism were indulged in by officers as to the merits or demerits of each. The general verdict was in favor of the United States, with France a close second. The German gun pit is excellent, rapidly constructed, offers protection to the working party, but, like the English, Austrian and French, is lacking in proper provision for drainage.

"One young National Guardsman (during the joint maneuvers of Oct. 5) evidently entered into a covenant with a farmer boy and prevailed upon the latter to dismount from his mule and carry his rifle, while the tired and exhausted Infantryman rode the mule back to camp. At 6 o'clock the following morning two members of the band of the 2d Brigade marched in after spending the night in a barn. They played 'Rally Round the Flag' at the attaché's camp. The officers turned out, whereupon the playing of the cornet ceased, and a fat man with a bass drum halted before the guard of regulars, posted for the protection of the camp, and in a solemn manner shouted, 'A great battle. We are the only survivors.' Then they marched past the division headquarters playing, 'We Won't go Home 'Till Morning.' It appears they were fagged out the day before and had been left in the barn with orders to make their way back to camp as soon as possible.

"The commissioned officers of the National Guard from Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky undoubtedly received material benefit from these maneuvers, but I entertain reasonable doubts as to whether the majority of the enlisted men fully comprehended the general scope of the movements. Some of the enlisted men exposed themselves unnecessarily to the enemy and unmasked their positions; and instances are related where members of the organized militia calmly sat upon the top rail of fences and ate apples while on the fighting line.

"The prevailing spirit in the Guard was to demonstrate their fighting abilities and they did well. Sounded orders were not generally understood and State troops kept up a rapid fire after 'cease firing' had been sounded by order of the chief umpire. Some of the trumpeters did not know how to sound 'halt,' 'attention,' and at the conclusion of the engagements when 'assembly' was sounded the order was either disobeyed, or not generally understood, and the engaged troops failed to immediately join their respective commands and return to camp in proper formation.

"The head of the column reached camp at 6 o'clock. Some of the regiments of National Guards returned in proper formation. From 7:30 until midnight State troops straggled into camp and kept up an incessant firing of blank ammunition in the defile, and especially as they marched past the attaché's camp and division headquarters. This disorderly conduct was entirely unwarranted and a great annoyance at headquarters, long after taps had been sounded, and especially to the State attachés, who had a personal pride in the State troops, and hoped for better discipline and soldierly bearing of

the National Guard in the presence of the United States Army.

"That great benefits in the service of war may be gained by officers of the National Guard at maneuvers there is no reasonable doubt, but beyond experience the men generally will not materially profit by such unless they have been declared proficient at home, have the necessary knowledge of camp sanitation, personal care of themselves, of advance and rear guard, outpost duty, extended order, close order, drills and a reasonable previous training in field maneuvers.

"I desire to emphasize the importance of properly preparing the National Guard with sufficient and suitable clothing, arms and accoutrements for actual service, and especially overcoats and shoes, according to regulation. The absence of overcoats among State troops was a bad oversight under prevailing changes of temperature and weather.

"If United States officers had been in charge of the forty miles of railroad to Louisville and the entraining of the National Guard troops at Howard, every man would have been on board at the specified hour, and every train would have pulled out of the station according to schedule.

"As compared with the National Guard the U.S. Infantry do not appear to be men of as large average physique. What they lack in stature they make up for in skill and physical endurance. During my tour of duty at Camp Young I did not observe any noisy or boisterous conduct among Regulars. Upon one occasion when the State troops were marching out and one company in particular talked loudly, while part of the men indulged in the unmilitary practice of chewing gum, a sergeant of the Regulars in a loud tone of voice gave the novel command, 'Bring your face to parade rest.'

"To be brigaded with the United States Army during fall maneuvers will be instrumental in increasing the efficiency and the esprit de corps of all State troops, in addition to the advantages to be derived from the knowledge of the manner in which United States officers maneuver their men in the field.

"Some of the National Guard troops were not satisfied with the rations provided by the Government, and undertook to do some foraging on their own account. These troops did not deny that they had looted the citizens of West Point and farmers of Hardin County, but set up the plea that they were not sufficiently provided for by the commissary department. There was no reasonable excuse for such a contention. If the regimental quartermasters had made out requisitions in due form there would have been no scarcity of provisions in camps of any State troops and no ground for complaint. So far as I have been able to ascertain no complaint was entered by the officers or men of the Regular Service."

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Comdr. Henry N. Shore, of the British Navy, in an article in the United Service Magazine argues strongly in favor of the use of dummy or model guns in training the Naval Reserve. Commander Shore maintains that it is folly to use first class modern quick-filers in teaching the few and simple operations of modern gunnery when equally satisfactory results could be obtained by using cheap dummies or models costing a mere trifle. He believes that every instructional center of the naval reserve should have cheap dummies of the guns used in modern warfare in order that gunners may familiarize themselves with the appearance, mechanism and manipulation of the weapons they would be expected to handle in war, and he adds that considerations of economy alone would justify the adoption of such an arrangement, for the wear and tear to which modern armament is subjected for purely instructional purposes forms a large item in the cost of maintenance.

So valuable is the work of the British National Association for the Employment of Discharged Soldiers, that the organization of a similar body for co-operation with the United States Army is something greatly to be desired. At the recent annual meeting of the British association it was stated that through its ninety branches more than eleven thousand time-expired men had been provided with employment during the preceding year. The association is in constant communication with extensive employers of labor, many of whom give preference to honorably discharged soldiers in hiring men, and its operations are so systematized that it is, in some degree, a great employment exchange for the free use of those who have faithfully performed their military duties. The purpose is not merely to help the discharged soldier to honorable employment, but to give the man about to enter the ranks some sort of assurance that when he comes out he shall still be an object of sympathetic interest to his countrymen who will do their best to assist his return to his civilian vocation. The work of the association has made army recruiting much easier, bringing into the service men of the best class, whose willingness to enlist is all the greater because they know that a powerful and friendly body is waiting and eager to assist them in every reasonable manner when they quit the colors. The British association includes many of the most distinguished men in the United Kingdom, whose work in behalf of the discharged soldier is conducted on simple business principles, the success of which suggests that a body formed for similar purposes, concerning the United States Army, might accomplish results equally beneficent.

In the British Army Medical Report for 1902, which has just found its way into a Blue Book, it is stated that the average strength of European troops serving at home and abroad, exclusive of troops in South Africa, Jan. 1 to May 31, 1902, computed from the returns received by the Army Medical Department, was 254,357 warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men, the total number of admissions to hospital 191,250, and the total deaths 2,152. The admissions represent a ratio of 751.9 per 1,000 of strength; the deaths one of 7.52 per 1,000, on a strength of 286,026, which includes detached men not shown in the returns received. The sick rates were lower among the home troops at Gibraltar, in the Malta command, including Crete in Egypt, Canada and Jamaica. The rate was higher in Bermuda, Barbadoes, Mauritius, the Straits Settlement and China. In India there was a decrease in the admission, constantly sick, and invaliding ratios, and an increase in the mortality rate. The chief causes of sickness, as usual, were malarial fevers and venereal diseases, which together caused 49.63 per cent. of the admissions for all diseases. Malarial fevers and dysentery were less prevalent than in 1901, while venereal diseases and enteric both showed an increase as compared with the previous year.

In the course of an article descriptive of the German fleet that has been at Plymouth, the London Times naval correspondent points out that it derives its special importance from the fact that it is the strongest naval force that Germany has ever sent to sea, and illustrates the marvellous development which the German navy has un-

dergone. It consists of eight battleships, all launched during the last eight years, one armored cruiser and six protected cruisers. Of the battleships four were of the Kaiser class, the remaining four of the Wittelsbach class, which date from 1900. There are two newer classes of battleships in hand; the first, known as the Braunschweig class, consists of five vessels. The differences to be found in these four classes exhibits the direction in which naval thought has developed, and the way in which it has been given expression, in accordance with the particular requirements and circumstances of Germany. The aim has obviously been to provide a series of homogeneous squadrons, each an improvement on that which preceded it, while vessels from any of the later classes may in every respect work harmoniously with vessels of the other classes.

Vice Admiral Bosanquet, British Navy, formerly commander-in-chief in the East Indies, has been appointed commander-in-chief of the North American and West Indian stations, to take effect Sept. 1. He will succeed Vice Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas, who has been appointed commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, succeeding Admiral Sir John Fisher.

The Echo de l'Armée says that the new experimental French army uniform has not proven satisfactory and has been condemned. On a background of green it is as visible as the ordinary dress of the army. Further experiments have been made, and a grey cloth has been chosen which is identical in color with that worn by the disciplinary companies in Algeria. Many officers have served with the troops in that country, and instinctively feel it dishonorable to wear the uniform which for nearly a century has indicated the bad soldier.

The new English service rifle is being subjected to some very sharp criticism. A London firm of gun-dealers, W. J. Jeffrey and Company, in a letter to the United Service Gazette, says: "We are closely in touch with the state of affairs at Enfield, and know that the rifle has not yet been definitely approved of, and that they cannot get the barrels to shoot accurately. Every attempt is being made by the War Office authorities to prevent the public from learning what a wretched failure this new weapon is. The contractors have been warned not to sell any of these rifles or barrels till August next, so that shooting men may not be able to discuss the faults of the weapon at the Bisley meeting. If the rifle possessed the advantages claimed for it, the War Office officials would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of showing what it could do at the next Bisley meeting. About one million pounds has already been wasted on this weapon, and it would take from twelve to eighteen months before the Government and other factories could be placed in a position to manufacture a weapon that would compete on equal terms against the French Lebel or the American new model rifle. It is not consoling to our sailors, soldiers and volunteers to know that their possible enemies are armed with weapons that have from 500 to 1,000 yards greater range."

A correspondent of the Army and Navy Gazette makes the following estimate of the comparative value of the British land forces. First-class instruction of equal merit is assumed for all troops:

Co'l'n'l					
Moral and physical value	Reg's.	Militia	Vols.	Yeo'ry	Trps.
of raw material.....	.35	.30	.55	.60	.65
Fighting value (present) .....	.50	.30	.25	.30	.40
Fighting value after 3 months' mobilization... .....	.05	.45	.50	.60	.65
Av., or "Figure of Merit" .....	.50	.35	.43	.50	.57
Strategic values:					
Immediate	100	.60	.25	.25	.20
Prospective	100	.70	.30	.40	.50
Av., or "Figure of Merit" .....	.65	.23	.33	.33	.35

Capt. Thomas Allnutt Brassey, editor of The Naval Annual, speaking at Catfield, England, Aug. 8, said he was convinced that within ten years the command of the seas would have passed from Great Britain to the United States. This country, he declared, is now building more battleships than England is, and its resources are greater than those of Great Britain, whose only hope of maintaining her supremacy on the sea is a federation through which the colonies will aid in the building up and maintenance of the navy of the mother country.

The Russians are mobilizing a large number of Cossacks in Eastern Siberia, and the Ussuri Cossacks, who took part during the Boxer outbreak, have already despatched six sotnias to the seat of war, and six others are being mobilized from the reserve and the Opolchenie or militia. The Novoe Vremya reports that the population have demanded arms and constituted militia battalions, embodying boys and men from the age of fourteen up to sixty. In several stanitsas the women are practicing marksmanship, for it is an old tradition that they and the old men should be ready to defend their homes and children when their husbands and brothers are at the front.

The cartridges served out to the British troops of the expedition to Tibet are of the regular service pattern, and not of the dum-dum type, as has been asserted, and in this connection the Civil and Military Gazette of Lahore, India, says that no ammunition with an expanding bullet is now made up in India, and the balance of the old stock is being used for range practice.

For the British naval maneuvers of this year only seven battleships and one cruiser are to be specially commissioned. The specific feature will be the torpedo craft, and about eighty destroyers and torpedo-boats will take part, besides the five submarines. The combined fleet will number twenty-two first-class battleships, eight armored cruisers, and about twenty protected cruisers, besides torpedo gunboats. The Admiralty have decided that newspaper correspondents are not to be admitted. The torpedo evolutions in the Irish Sea will be the chief feature.

The British Admiralty have at last realized the importance of capped shot, the Hampshire Telegraph says. Experiments were carried out about a year ago with projectiles capped with a nose of soft steel. It has now been decided to provide capped shot for armor piercing shot for 12-inch Marks VIII and IX guns, and for the last types of the 9.2-inch guns. The new projectiles will be longer than the old ones, and they will have much greater penetrating power. All the present projectiles are capable of being capped, so that the expenditure will not be a heavy one.

The announcement that Admiral Yeh-Chu-Kei has been appointed to the command of the active division of the Chinese Navy is regarded in some quarters as a sign that the fleet is to be again built up and made more effective.

A medical officer of the British army, Capt. E. Blake Knox, in the July number of the Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps, gives warning of the danger attending random urination by persons suffering from ty-

phoid fever. His conclusions are the result of microscopic and bacteriological examinations in a hundred cases of typhoid fever. The danger of infection continues well into the period during which a convalescent is going about pursuing his ordinary course of life.

THE ARMY

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff.

INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL AND STAFF COLLEGE, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

1. The following named officers pertaining to the post of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., are relieved from duty at the General Service and Staff College, and will report to the commanding officer, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty: Major Omar Bundy, 6th Inf., assistant instructor, Department of Law.

Capt. L. C. Scherer, 4th Cav., assistant instructor, Department of Tactics.

First Lieut. G. A. Youngberg, C.E., assistant instructor, Department of Engineering.

2. Lieut. Col. William Wotherspoon, 14th Inf., having reported is announced as assistant commandant. The following named officers are assigned to the duty set opposite their respective names and will report to the commandant for further instructions.

Capt. J. P. Ryan, 6th Cav., assistant instructor, Department of Military Art.

Capt. H. A. White, 11th Cav., assistant instructor, Department of Law.

Capt. E. R. Stuart, Corps of Engineers, assistant instructor, Department of Engineering.

The following named student officers are relieved from duty at the General Service and Staff College, and will join their proper stations not later than Oct. 31, 1904: Capt. W. H. Oury, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. E. A. Hickman, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. W. N. Hughes, Jr., 13th Inf.

S.O. SEPT. 1, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following transfers are made in the 11th Cavalry: First Lieut. Leon B. Kromer from Troop E to Troop F; 1st Lieut. Verne La S. Rockwell from Troop F to Troop E.

Capt. William M. Cruikshank, A.C., will assume charge of the construction work at Fort Howard, Md., and relieve 1st Lieut. Solomon Avery, Jr., A.C.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Earl W. Taylor, A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted.

First Lieut. Joseph R. McAndrews, 1st Cav., to join troop at Fort Sam Houston.

Capt. Sam D. Freeman, 10th Cav., detailed to attend the encampment of the Wyoming National Guard at Casper, Wyo., Sept. 14 to 23.

G.O. 140, AUG. 26, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Announces that contracts have been made by the Postmaster General for supplying the several executive departments of the Government with envelopes during the year beginning July 1, 1904. With the view to economy in the public expenditures requisitions for envelopes for use of the Army will be limited to those described in a schedule published with the order.

G.O. 142, AUG. 30, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Announces that the cantonment on the military reservation at Monterey, Cal., named Ord Barracks by War Department order of July 10, 1903, will hereafter be known and designated as the Presidio of Monterey, in perpetuation of the name of the first Spanish military station in California.

II. G.O. No. 110, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Oct. 25, 1902, fixing the allowance of public animals for each troop of Cavalry at sixty-five horses is modified to read sixty horses for troops having an authorized strength of sixty-five men each, the reduction, where necessary, to be gradual and incident to the Service.

G.O. 143, AUG. 31, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes a letter from the Honorable the Postmaster General regarding the use of penalty envelopes transmitting correspondence pertaining to athletics. It is held that as the orders of the War Department provide that post exchanges should possess the necessary paraphernalia for athletic games, and as athletics have been made a feature in the training of troops, correspondence pertaining thereto may, under the law, be sent in the mails free of postage under cover of a penalty envelope.

CIR. 27, AUG. 30, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Amends Cir. 20, War Department, May 17, 1904, relating to the enlistment of recruits.

CIR. 28, AUG. 31, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes the following decision of the Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury:

An officer ordered from Zamboanga, P.I., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., but who had permission to proceed to San Francisco, via Hong Kong, is entitled only to reimbursement of what his actual expenses would have been on board a transport sailing direct from Manila to San Francisco, including actual expenses from Zamboanga to Manila and while necessarily delayed in Manila, not to exceed the amount authorized by the regulations or the amount actually expended by him. [The above decision was rendered in the case of Lieut. William A. Mitchell, C.E., U.S.A. We omit the text.—Ed.]

G.O. 13, AUG. 23, 1904, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

Major Albert Todd, Military Secretary's Department, is announced as Acting Adjutant General of this division, to take effect Aug. 26, 1904, and to continue during the absence of Col. Henry O. S. Helstand, Military Secretary's Department, at the Virginia maneuvers.

By command of Major General Corbin:

JOHN G. D. KNIGHT, Lieut. Col., G.S., C. of S.

G.O. 14, AUG. 22, 1904, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Lieut. Col. William W. Robinson, Jr., Deputy Q.M. General, having reported, is announced as Chief Quartermaster of the Department.

G.O. 15, AUG. 24, 1904, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Announces that the regular target practice season for the current year is extended to include Sept. 15, 1904, for pistol practice for bands and those enlisted men mentioned in Cir. No. 31, c.s., W.D., who have not completed their practice with the pistol.

G.O. 22, AUG. 19, 1904, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Publishes a table showing best records made in the department at the post athletic meets in July, 1904.

G.O. 23, AUG. 22, 1904, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Announces that the annual athletic meet for this department will take place at Fort McPherson, Ga., Oct. 13, 14, and 15, under the direction of the commanding officer of that post.

Field and track events will be conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States.

A field committee will be appointed by the commanding officer, Fort McPherson, to take full charge of all field, track and military events, and judge any desired change in the list of entries. The athletic representatives of Camp George H. Thomas, Forts Barrancas, Caswell, Moultrie, and Screven, and Key West Barracks, will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., on Oct. 10 for duty in connection with the meet.

G.O. 24, AUG. 23, 1904, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Jones, deputy Q.M. general, chief quartermaster, will take charge of the office of the adjutant general of the department during the temporary absence of Major Millard F. Waltz, A.A.G., A.G., at the maneuvers to be held near Manassas, Va.

By command of Brigadier General Barry:

MILLARD F. WALTZ, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 21, AUG. 23, 1904, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Announces that the current target season is extended to include Sept. 15, 1904, for pistol practice for bands and those enlisted men mentioned in Circular No. 31, War Department, July 23, 1904, who have not completed their practice with the pistol.

G.O. 22, AUG. 26, 1904, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Under the provisions of Par. 213, Army Regulations, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the Lakes.

W. T. DUGGAN, Col., 1st Inf.

G.O. 23, AUG. 27, 1904, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

During the absence of Major Hunter Liggett, assistant adjutant general, at the Manassas maneuvers, the duties of adjutant general of the department will be performed by Major David S. Stanley, quartermaster.

By order of Colonel Duggan:

H. LIGGETT, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 22, AUG. 22, 1904, NORTHERN DIVISION.

Regimental bands are detailed for tours of duty of one month each at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., as follows: 1st Infantry band, September, 1904; 24th Infantry band, October, 1904; 6th Infantry band, November, 1904.

G.O. 23, AUG. 24, 1904, NORTHERN DIVISION.

Announces the necessary musters for the month of August, 1904, of the officers and men of the United States military establishment on duty at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.

G.O. 12, AUG. 5, 1904, PACIFIC DIVISION.

The following named competitors having made the highest aggregate scores in the division competitions, constitute the several division teams for 1904, as announced in the following tables:

The authorized prizes are awarded accordingly and will be distributed as soon as received at these headquarters.

By command of Major General MacArthur:

S. P. JOCELYN, Col., G.S., Chief of Staff.

Infantry team, Pacific Division: Competitions held at Ord Barracks, Cal., July 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1904. (68 competitors.)

Skirmish Fire.

A.G.E. FOR 4 DAYS

	Total points	Total points	Total points	Total points
1st Lt. C. E. Reese, 15th Inf....	513	116	123	762
1st Sgt. S. Gayer, 15th Inf....	513	123	116	752
Pvt. R. E. L. Cox, 10th Inf....	488	112	150	750
Capt. F. Lawton, 18th Inf....	480	104	150	724
2d Lt. G. C. Rockwell, 10th Inf.	498	121	112	731
Capt. T. O. Murphy, 19th Inf....	496	123	109	728
1st Sgt. F. Janewski, 13th Inf....	502	115	110	727
1st Lt. F. C. Baker, M.D....	502	108	112	722
1st Sgt. C. O. Bunner, 10th Inf.	504	84	132	721
2d Lt. J. F. Clapham, 15th Inf....	508	108	108	719
Cpl. J. J. Enright, 15th Inf....	497	115	100	712
1st Sgt. J. Dittmer, 15th Inf....	483	115	109	707
Capt. J. T. Dean, 10th Inf....	491	113	103	707
Sgt. R. N. Davidson, C.A....	509	132	138	779
Col. Sgt. M. Timmons, 13th Inf.	492	111	118	721

*Gold medals. †Silver medals. ‡Bronze medals. \$Distinguished marksmen.

Calvary team, Pacific Division: Competition held at Ord Barracks, Cal., July 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1904. (16 competitors.)

Skirmish Fire.

A.G.E. FOR 4 DAYS

	Total points	Total points	Total points	Total points
Pvt. J. E. Logan, 9th Cav....	499	94	165	758
1st Sgt. S. Pettie, 9th Cav....	479	112	103	694
1st Lt. C. W. Cole, 9th Cav....	460	124	106	690
1st Sgt. M. Thomas, 9th Cav....	483	120	110	706

*Gold medals. †Silver medals. ‡Bronze medals. \$Distinguished marksmen.

Pistol team, Pacific Division: competition held at Ord Barracks, Cal., Aug. 2, 1904. (27 competitors.)

Skirmish Fire.

A.G.E. FOR 4 DAYS

	Total points	Total points	Total points	Total points
Pvt. J. E. Logan, 9th Cav....	499	94	165	758
1st Sgt. S. Pettie, 9th Cav....	479	112	103	694
1st Lt. C. W. Cole, 9th Cav....	460	124	106	690
1st Sgt. M. Thomas, 9th Cav....	483	120	110	706

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Rapid Fire.

A.G.E. FOR 4 DAYS

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1st Sgt. M. Thomas, 9th Cav....	483	120	110	706

of the annual target practice of his battery, is granted Capt. Warren P. Newcomb, A.C., Fort Sheridan. (Aug. 9, D. Lakes.)

So much of Par. 3, S.O. 108, July 1, 1904, Dept. of Lakes, as directs 1st Lieut. James Bourke, asst. surg., to accompany the 14th and 21st Batteries, F.A., to Winthrop Harbor for target practice is revoked. (Aug. 11, D. Lakes.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Sept. 1, 1904, is granted Major John A. Lundein, A.C. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Edward H. DeArmond, A.C., Presidio of San Francisco. (Aug. 17, D. Cal.)

The resignation by 2d Lieut. William B. Brister, A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect Aug. 23, 1904. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

Major Clarence Deems, A.C., from duty at Fort Worden, Wash., to Fort Flagler, Wash. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Nathan J. Shelton, A.C., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at Fort Monroe. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Carroll Power, A.C., is extended ten days. (Sept. 1, D.E.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Sept. 12, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Ralph M. Mitchell, A.C. (Sept. 1, D.E.)

The leave granted Chaplain Ruter W. Springer, A.C., is extended fifteen days. (Sept. 1, D.E.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect about Sept. 5, 1904, is granted Capt. William Chamberlain, A.C. (Sept. 1, D.E.)

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Charles F. Donohue, A.C., to take effect upon the completion of his examination for promotion. (Aug. 30, W.D.)

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps will proceed to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N.J., and Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., for the purpose of testing the provisional drill for the 6-inch R.F. gun on disappearing and pedestal mounts and the 5-inch R.F. gun on B.P. mounts and upon the completion of this duty will return to their proper station: Major John A. Lundein; Capt. George T. Bartlett. (Aug. 30, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. DUGGAN.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Sept. 7, 1904, is granted Chaplain George Robinson, 1st Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich. (Aug. 18, D. Lakes.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect Aug. 12, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. George C. Lewis, 1st Inf., Fort Brady. (Aug. 9, D. Lakes.)

First Lieut. George W. Brandle, 1st Inf., having joined at Fort Porter, N.Y., will join his command at Manassas, Va. (Aug. 31, D.E.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

The band, 2d Inf., upon completion of its month's (August) tour of duty at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., will return to its proper station, Fort Leavenworth, Colo. (Aug. 24, N.D.)

First Lieut. A. J. Harris, battalion adjutant 2d Inf., having been detailed to enter the class of the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., relieved as battalion adjutant to date Aug. 31, 1904. 1st Lieut. Harry D. Mitchell, 2d Inf., was on Aug. 29 appointed battalion adjutant and assigned to the 3d Battalion, to date Sept. 1, 1904.

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. P. H. RAY.

First Lieut. Franklin S. Leisenring, 4th Inf., Manila to Lucena, Tayabas, for duty. (July 16, Phil. Div.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. H. ADAMS.

Leave for three months, to take effect about Oct. 1, 1904, is granted Capt. S. M. Hackney, 5th Inf. (Aug. 23, At. Div.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. TURNER.

Capt. Wendell L. Simpson, 6th Inf., from further duty at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, and will return to his proper station, Fort Leavenworth. (Aug. 24, N.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about Sept. 4, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. John R. McGinness, 6th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (Aug. 16, D. Mo.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

Capt. Louis H. Bash, 7th Inf., is relieved as Q.M. and commissary of the relief expedition to Olongapo, Zambales, and will report to the commanding general, 1st Brigade and Post of Manila, for duty with his company. (July 18, D. Luzon.)

On the arrival of Cos. D and M, 7th Inf., from Fort William McKinley, Rizal, the commanding general, 1st Brigade and Post of Manila, will detach 1st Lieut. Wallace M. Craigie, 7th Inf., from the command of his company and send him to report to the adjutant general, Department of Luzon, for temporary duty. (July 21, D. Luzon.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

The resignation by Chaplain William Colbert, 8th Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1904. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

Second Lieut. William C. Russell, 8th Inf., in addition to his present duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Slocum, N.Y., relieving 2d Lieut. Ralph W. Kingman, 16th Inf., of that duty. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. REGAN.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Fred L. Munson, 9th Inf. (Aug. 29, W.D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

Leave for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. George C. Rockwell, 10th Inf. (Aug. 17, N.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Edwin A. Root, 10th Inf., is extended twenty-three days. (Aug. 17, D. Cal.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Sept. 15, 1904, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted Capt. J. R. Lindsay, 13th Inf., Fort McDowell. (Aug. 18, D. Cal.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

Leave for four months, to take effect about the time the 14th Infantry is relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands, with permission to return to the United States via Asia and Europe, is granted Capt. Alfred Hasbrouck, 14th Inf. (Aug. 30, W.D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. WARD.

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Charles E. Reese, 15th Inf. (Aug. 17, N.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Aug. 31, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. John W. Ward, 15th Inf., Ord Barracks. (Aug. 19, D. Cal.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. John F. Clapham, 15th Inf. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Truman O. Murphy, 19th Inf. (Aug. 22, N.D.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. Frederick G. Lawton, 19th Inf. (Aug. 17, N.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. G. Arthur Hadsell, 19th Inf., is extended one month. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Leave for two months, to take effect upon his relief as constructing Q.M. at Fort Lincoln, N.D., is granted 1st Lieut. Chase Doster, 21st Inf. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Sept. 20, 1904, is granted Major George Palmer, 21st Inf. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas L. Brewer, 21st Inf. (Aug. 17, N.D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. H. WYGANT.

Sick leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Ralph

B. Parrott, 22d Inf., to take effect Sept. 1, 1904. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

So much of Par. 28, S.O. 159, July 8, W.D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Ralph B. Parrott, 22d Inf., is revoked. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

Leave for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. Edwin Gunner, 24th Inf. (Aug. 22, N.D.)

Major Warren H. Cowles, 24th Inf., is relieved from further duty at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., and will take station at Fort Harrison, Mont. (Aug. 15, D.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Capt. Charles F. Bates, 25th Inf., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report Sept. 15, 1904, to the commandant, Infantry and Cavalry School, for duty as an assistant instructor in that school. (Aug. 30, W.D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Linwood E. Hansen, 26th Inf. (Aug. 17, N.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Sept. 5, 1904, is granted Capt. Edward A. Roche, 26th Inf. (Aug. 22, D.T.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Stephen M. Barlow, 26th Inf. (Aug. 23, D.T.)

First Lieut. J. DeCamp Hall 26th Inf., will proceed at the proper time to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and report in person not later than Oct. 1, 1904, to Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A., for appointment and duty as aide-de-camp on his staff. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

Capt. David P. Cordray, 28th Inf., now at Newark, Ohio, on leave will upon the expiration of leave report at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty until such time as a detachment of recruits shall be sent from that post to the Department of Texas. Captain Cordray will accompany the detachment to the station to which it may be ordered, and there join his proper station. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Major Thomas W. Griffith, 28th U.S. Inf., will proceed to Henry Barracks, Cayce, P.R., and take command of that post and garrison during the absence on sick leave of Major Robert E. Ames, 16th U.S. Inf. (Aug. 16, D.P.R.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Ralph H. Leavitt, 28th Inf., Fort Lincoln, is extended ten days. (Aug. 15, D.D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

Sick leave for two months, with permission to go beyond the limits of the department, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert E. Frith, 29th Inf., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (Aug. 17, D. Cal.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. J. O'CONNELL.

Leave for ten days, to take effect on or about Aug. 22, 1904, is granted Capt. Henry H. Tebbetts, 30th Inf., Fort Crook. (Aug. 18, D. Mo.)

RETIRING OFFICERS.

Major James Ullo, retired, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N.D. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

The relief of Capt. William E. P. French, retired, from duty at the New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N.Y., June 25, 1904, is announced. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

The detail of Capt. William E. P. French, retired, upon his own application, as professor of military science and tactics at the New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N.Y., to date from June 26, 1904, is announced. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

Capt. Edward T. Winston, U.S.A., retired, is relieved at his own request from duty at Gordon Institute, Barnesville, Ga., to take effect Aug. 31, 1904. (Aug. 30, W.D.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men will be placed upon the retired list, to take effect upon the receipt of this order: Sergt. 1st Class Herman Harbers, H.C.; Sergt. Eugene C. Dampan, Ord. Dept. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

The following named enlisted men will be placed upon the retired list: Sergt. Major Thomas Dixon, 20th Inf.; 1st Sergt. William McConley, Co. H, 7th Inf. (Aug. 31, W.D.)

ELECTRICIAN SERGEANTS.

Electrician Sergt. William H. Shelby, is relieved from further duty at Fort Totten, and will be sent to Fort Adams, R.I., for duty. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

The following transfers of electrician sergeants are made: Frank Doran, now at Fort Strong, Mass., to Fort Constitution, N.H.; Timothy Gallagher, now at Fort Constitution, N.H., to Fort Strong, Mass. (Aug. 30, W.D.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The following named officers, under orders for Philippine service, will report at once to the C.O., Fort McDowell, for duty with the detachment of recruits at the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, under orders to proceed to the Philippine Islands on the Army transport to sail Sept. 1, 1904: Major F. O. Johnson, 2d Cav.; Capt. B. B. Hyer, 18th Cav.; Capt. John J. Toffey, Jr., 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert E. Brooks, Philippine Scouts; 1st Lieut. Sydney Smith, 22d Inf. (Aug. 22, D. Cal.)

The following named officers are detailed for special duty in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition: Capt. Joseph F. Janda, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank W. Rowell, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Abraham U. Loeb, 9th Inf. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

Par. I, G.O. No. 122, W.D., July 13, 1904, is amended to read as follows: All the troops serving in the United States, excepting the Artillery Corps, will be equipped with the full dress uniform consisting of dark blue caps with bands; dress coat, new pattern; collar ornaments; breast cord, and, until exhausted, with trousers of the pattern in use prior to the adoption of the new uniform.

CASUALTIES IN PHILIPPINES.

The War Department is in receipt of advice by cable from Major Gen. James F. Wade, commanding the Philippines Division, of the following casualties in the Philippines Islands between Aug. 8 and 31.

Typhoid fever: Charles P. Garst, Co. D, 22d Inf., Aug. 26; Bruce K. Walter, Co. H, 4th Inf., Aug. 28; James M. Williams, Co. B, 12th Inf., Aug. 8.

Variolia: Frank Myers, Troop E, 13th Cav., Aug. 27.

Drowned, body recovered: John J. Casey, Co. M, 23d Inf., Aug. 19.

Accidentally hit on head by piece heavy timber on fatigue: Harry Goodwin, Co. A, 18th Inf., Aug. 27.

Killed in action: Wesley Sanders, Co. B, 17th Inf., Aug. 19.

U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

BUFORF—Arrived at San Francisco Aug. 15.

BURNSIDE—Arrived at Seattle Aug. 28.

CROOK—At San Francisco.

INGALLS—At Manila.

KILPATRICK—Arrived at New York Aug. 20.

LISCUM—At Manila.

LOGAN—Sailed from San Francisco Aug. 1 for Manila.

MCLELLAN—At New York.

MADE—At San Francisco.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Arrived at San Francisco Aug. 14. To sail for Manila Oct. 1.

SHERMAN—Sailed from Manila Aug. 15 for San Francisco.

SUMNER—Arrived at New York Aug. 30.

THOMAS—Sailed from San Francisco Sept. 1 for Manila.

WARREN—At San Francisco.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

NATIONAL TROPHY SHOOT.

We give below the scores of the different teams which shot for the National Trophy at Fort Riley, Kas., Aug. 22, 23 and 24, and which was won by the team from the National Guard of New York.

From 7:45 a.m. on Monday morning, Aug. 22, when the match was inaugurated, until its completion the contest proved a success in every particular, and those who competed have nothing but words of praise for management, officials, the range and the attendants. The wind was light although variable, the day's record of the anemometer showing a wind velocity varying from one to nine miles an hour. Mondays firing, at 200 and 600 yards, slow fire, and 200 and 500 yards, rapid fire, was undoubtedly the most fatiguing for the contestants, of any of the day's programs. The second, day was but a repetition of the first, as far as the atmospheric conditions were concerned, with the anemometer showing a wind velocity of fourteen miles an hour at times. The firing at 800 and 1,000 yards, slow fire, made considerable of a shake up in the teams. The following day, Aug. 24, with the two skirmish runs, one in the morning and one in the afternoon, closed the team match. The day was as perfect as the preceding ones save for the wind, which was on the rampage a greater portion of the day, and seriously interfered with the marksmanship of the competitors.

Capt. A. P. Tarkington, 1st Cav., New Mexico National Guard, was a visitor in the camp for several days for purposes of observation. New Mexico was unable financially, to send a team this year, but hopes to do so at the meet next year. In the individual rifle match the entries exceeded 300, while the pistol match had fifty. Several of the teams were entered to a man, while those who left at the close of the team match left men who were entered in these later contests. The weather, save a shower on Thursday morning, was perfect throughout the week. The scores for the National Trophy match follow, the score winning team being given in full, and the scores of the other teams being given in the aggregate.

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The Treasury Department refused to pay these claims,
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INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

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Although the British Army Council announced in a
special order several months ago that an official publication
to be known as the Army Journal of the British
Empire had been instituted, the journal itself has never
appeared and nobody seems to know when it will appear.
The plans proposed for the publication were ab-
surd and their effect will probably be to defeat the whole
enterprise. The Army Council stipulated that the pub-
lisher receiving the contract for publishing the journal
should pay for the privilege of doing so, and trust to
the advertising for his profits, besides taking all the risks
of libel. It was also stipulated that all matter, includ-
ing advertisements, must be approved by the War Office
before it could be published; that the publisher
should have no discretion in choosing matter, but that
he should take all responsibility for violations of copy-
right, and that his supervision should be subject to in-
spection by an army officer appointed for that purpose.
As a result of these and other conditions, making an
equal display of ignorance, twenty-two in all, no reputa-
ble publisher in London will touch the contract with
a ten-foot pole, and it looks as though the War Office
would either have to abandon the enterprise or set up a
printing office of its own. The London Military Mail
remarks: "The possibility of the journal running twelve
months is about as remote as that of the Russians es-
caping from Port Arthur. But, to the credit of the
War Office be it said, even that contingency has been
taken into account. The contractor's books must be al-
ways open to the inspection of the Secretary of State
for War who has the liberty of concluding the contract
with six months' notice. Is it not illegal from start
to finish? What right has a Cabinet Minister to ally
himself, as such, with a departmental money-making
concern? If the War Office run their magazine, why
should not the Colonial Office, the Admiralty, and so
on?"

The Berlin Militär-Wochenblatt of Aug. 4 has an
article on the military schools of the United States, and
the number for Aug. 11 one on the United States as a
military power.

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Coffee Percolator." "Chafing dishes and illustrations of silver
plate and sterling silver tea and tableware."

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL
(PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ESTABLISHED 1861.)

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(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

Cable address: Armysnavy, New York.
Entered at the New York P.O. as Second Class Matter.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1904.

AS TO ANOTHER WEST POINT.

Caleb Huse, a graduate of the Military Academy, class
of 1851, publishes in the New York Tribune a letter in
which he criticises in detail Professor Tillman's scheme
for a second West Point. Mr. Huse contends that a
wider distribution of academic buildings will be of ad-
vantage rather than otherwise, giving the cadets more
exercise in the open air. The assertion that military
administration, as practiced at West Point, would break
down if applied to more than three or four hundred
cadets, Mr. Huse thinks will meet with scant accept-
ance from graduates. There is no occasion to increase
the size of the classes, as a sufficient number of asso-
ciate professors can be employed. No graduate would
be willing to admit that such an increase in the num-
ber of cadets as to require a regimental organization
would prevent efficient discipline; on the contrary, gen-
erous rivalry among the junior commanders would re-
sult in increased efficiency in the several battalions. The
plans for the new West Point will provide sufficient
room for drill, and a target range of sufficient size can
be obtained by buying more land, which would be far
less expensive than building a new West Point. The
danger from political influence, dwelt upon by Professor
Tillman, is an ever present one, and it would not be
lessened by dividing the Academy. Concerning this in-
fluence Mr. Huse says:

"Notwithstanding the law forbidding the return of a
discharged cadet except with the approval of the Aca-
demic Board, the first move made by a cadet discharged
for deficiency in conduct or studies—but especially for
unsatisfactory conduct—is to go to Washington and
appeal to his Congressman to 'get him back.' So well
has this game been played, and so successful has it
proved, that one is almost persuaded to believe that the
Academic Board sometimes 'weakens' and passes men
it would recommend for discharge but for the fear of
their being returned to the Academy by orders from
Washington. The ratio of graduates to admission to
West Point in the ten years ending 1900, was 59 per
cent. In the immediately preceding decade the ratio was
49 per cent. The winnowing out of unsatisfactory ma-
terial, which has always been one of the strongest fea-
tures of West Point, has thus been greatly lessened, and
no one acquainted with the Academy will pretend that
the scholarship of the lower men in classes has not great-
ly fallen off in the same time. The men 'with a pull'
in Washington have damaged the Academy seriously,
and their damaging influence is all the time ready to be
used in shielding their appointees. But this is a danger
against which nothing but faithfulness to the country's
interests on the part of the War Department and fear-
less discharge of duty on the part of the Academic
Board, both sustained by public sentiment, can pro-
tect the Academy. Starting a second West Point will
not meet the case, and would probably increase the evil."

The other arguments of Professor Tillman are passed
over as requiring too much space for this discussion.
They are that, "Our Academy stands practically alone
among educational institutions, civil or military, in re-
taining a considerable portion of its curriculum, chiefly
because of its value in mental development, and not at
all for its utility," and that "the classes at each school
could be carried much further" than they are now
carried at the single school at West Point.

We regret to observe a tendency in some quarters to
criticize Colonel Tillman for starting this discussion.
He should, on the contrary, be commended for doing so,
even by those who do not agree with his opinion. The
subject is an important one, and a free and fair dis-
cussion of it will in the end be of advantage to the
Military Academy, whatever the conclusion of the mat-
ter. We have no hostility to any man's opinion, but we
have an abiding hostility to those who are unwilling to
submit their opinions upon Service questions to the test
of argument and who strive to guard themselves against
criticism by invoking authority to silence their critics.

It may be well to say in this connection that our discussion of the architecture of the New Military Academy has no relation whatever to this other question of establishing a new Academy. The two questions should be kept distinct. One is, at the present stage, purely academic; the other is distinctly practical and requires immediate discussion. We are glad to be assured that there is no intention to approve any plan of reconstruction at West Point which involves an expenditure in excess of the limit fixed by Congress and that no work will be undertaken until estimates which meet this requirement are made for the whole undertaking. The work will extend over a period of several years and will be, as is usual, under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army.

SIEGE WITH MODERN EQUIPMENT.

Regardless of how it may end, the siege of Port Arthur will become historic if for no other reason than that it involves a more thorough test of the relative values of modern ordnance and modern explosives than the world has ever witnessed. It will have a chapter to itself in military history also, because it presents a resourceful and gallant soldier holding a great fortress week after week against the assaults of a determined and superbly equipped enemy, under conditions which experts long since pronounced hopeless. The eastern fortress was shut off from the outer world by the Japanese on May 13, but for one hundred and twenty-seven days it has held out against their combined attack from land and sea. During that period the Japanese have deluged the place with shells. Hundreds of projectiles have been thrown into it in a single day, and the enemy, drawing closer and closer as the outer defenses give way one by one, look down from high elevations upon the object of their final assault. The effect of this almost incessant hammering upon the Russian works is unknown, and its lessons relative to modern armament and artillery fire are yet to be interpreted. The one thing conclusively demonstrated up to this time is that the siege has been conducted both as to attack and defense with magnificent courage, extraordinary endurance and sound military judgment.

In length of time, as well as in loss of life, the siege of Port Arthur will probably rank among the most important in history. In the Boer war, General Sir George White withheld a siege of Ladysmith for one hundred and eighteen days. Kimberley held out one hundred and twenty-three days, and Mafeking for one hundred and thirty-two days, but the operations in all these cases were trivial as compared with the herculean movement at Port Arthur. The present is Russia's second great siege within a century. Menschikoff, retiring from the Alma, retreated to Sebastopol, sunk ships in the harbor to prevent an attack from the sea and made ready for a long resistance. The siege began October 9, 1854, and lasted until September 8, 1855, when Menschikoff's positions were carried by assault. It is an interesting circumstance that the Russian Navy was even less effective at Sebastopol than it has been at Port Arthur. Gibraltar has the record for the longest siege of modern times, the English having held it against the armies of France and Spain from July 16, 1779, until February 5, 1783. The siege of Quebec lasted sixty-nine days, that of Yorktown twenty days, and that of Vicksburg seventy-nine days. The first siege of Saragossa, the city of hideous deeds of war, lasted from July 27, 1808, to August 14 following, but the second siege, beginning December 20 of the same year, lasted sixty-three days. The Turks held Kars against the Russians for six months in 1855. In the Franco-Prussian war Paris was besieged for one hundred and thirty-two days, and Bâzaine held Metz seventy days.

THE NEW ARMY RIFLE.

It is prophesied that it will not be long after the Regular Army is supplied with its new guns, "U.S. magazine rifle, model of 1903," before half of them will be back in the arsenals in need of repairs. The enlisted man, when a new rifle is issued to him, proceeds to take it to pieces to find out how it works, in spite of the prohibition of Army Regulations. In the case of the modern rifle this is a rather formidable undertaking, as the new gun has ninety component parts, and is so complicated that if an enlisted man takes it to pieces he will land in the guard house and his rifle in the repair shop before it is ever got together again. By January 1, 1905, our Army will be provided with a gun which is believed to be not only abreast of small arm construction, but somewhat in advance, so that it will be unnecessary to make another change in the weapon of the United States Army for a good many years to come. Our soldiers will soon learn how to use it.

Some idea of the efficiency of the new arm can be gained when it is known that 23 aimed shots have been fired in one minute with the rifle, used as a single-loader, and 25 shots in the same time, using magazine fire. Firing from the hip without aim, 27 shots have been fired in one minute, using the rifle as a single-loader, and 35 shots in one minute from the magazine. With an ordinary service charge the powder pressure in the rifle chamber is about 49,000 pounds per square inch, and the maximum effective fighting range 4,781 yards. The exceptionally penetrating powers of the rifle were illustrated in a test held some time ago. With full service charge the rifle, fired at a distance of 50 feet, drove its steel missile 54.5 inches into white pine butts, and

penetrated a steel plate nearly one-half an inch thick. The bullet which will be used in the arm has a core of lead and tin composition in a jacket of cupro-nickel, and when fired with a service charge has a muzzle velocity of 2,300 feet a second.

The rifle now in use and the arm which is to be introduced in December have no two points in common. The most noticeable difference in the new weapon is in the barrel, which is entirely covered with wood, as the enlisted men complained of the heating of the barrel under rapid fire in battle, many men having the skin burned from their hands. The steel is entirely covered to within two inches of the muzzle of the gun. The bore of the new rifle is smaller, the caliber being .30 inches, while the initial velocity and penetrating power are both greater. The new gun is also several inches shorter than the old arm, about the length, in fact, of the old Springfield carbine. Indeed, if it were not for the wooden covered barrel and the peculiar loading and ejecting mechanism, the gun would be almost a counterpart of the famous Cavalry weapon. In addition to the covered barrel feature, the ejecting lever, which on the rifle now in use projects at right angles from the piece and has been the cause of more profanity on the part of the enlisted men than any other portion of his entire equipment, projects downward in the new arm and is somewhat shorter. The magazine has a capacity of five cartridges, and can be filled with ease and quickness. The gun, fully assembled, weighs a trifle over eight pounds, and according to the ordnance experts is exceptionally well balanced, making ease of discharge and accuracy of aim, a feature of importance.

SOME STATISTICS OF BATTLE.

It is impossible to say precisely how many men are engaged in the deadly struggle for the ascendancy now going on in Manchuria between the Russians and the Japanese. The figures given by the dailies are no doubt exaggerated, as they include the entire strength of the two armies in Manchuria, from which many thousands must be deducted to ascertain the exact number of men in line of battle. According to the statistics of modern battles given by Berndt, the largest number of men engaged in any one battle previous to this and since the opening of the Nineteenth Century was at Leipzig, Oct. 16-19, 1813, when the Allies had 301,500 and Napoleon 171,000, a total of 472,500. Here the Allies lost in killed, wounded and missing 53,800, or 17.8 per cent., including twenty-one general officers, and the French 60,000 men, or 34 per cent., including thirty-six generals. At Koeniggraetz, July 3, 1866, the total forces engaged numbered 436,116, or 220,982 Prussians and 215,134 Austrians. Here the Prussians lost only 9,12, or 4.2 per cent., including two generals, and the Austrians 44,313, or 20.6 per cent., including eleven generals. At Gravelotte, Aug. 18, 1870, the Germans had 187,600 men and the French 112,900, or 300,520 in all. The Germans lost 20,130 and the French 12,270, or 10.3 per cent. At Solferino the total was 283,450, or 151,200 French and Sardinians and 132,250 Austrians. The allies lost 17,190, or 10.7 per cent., and the Austrians 21,740, or 17.2 per cent.

It is practically impossible to determine the exact number of men on the field of battle in an engagement. Napoleon says that 100,000 men on the rolls is only equivalent to about 80,000 muskets in action. Judging by this standard it would appear that we never had in any battle of our Civil War over 150,000 to 175,000 men in action, including the forces on both sides, though the muster at Fredericksburg was 101,000, at Antietam, 135,000, at Gettysburg 156,000 and in the Wilderness about the same.

During our Civil War we had one Army commander, three corps commanders, fourteen division commanders and sixty-six brigade commanders killed in action. There was one officer to every sixteen men killed or wounded.

In the Franco-Prussian war the percentage of loss in killed and mortally wounded in the German army was: Enlisted men, 3.1; line officers, 8.0; staff officers, 9.6.

The total engaged in other battles not mentioned above were as follows: Wagram, 310,000; Smolensk, 300,000; Borodino, 251,000; Dresden, 296,000; Waterloo, 217,450; Sedan, 244,000.

THE NATIONAL MATCH.

In our issue of Aug. 27, Pages 1353 and 1354, we briefly referred to the shooting for the National Trophy, and gave the names of the range officers, etc. This week we are enabled to give the complete scores of the prize winning team, and aggregates of the others, sent by our special correspondent, who suggests a doubt as to whether the National Match for 1905 will be held at Fort Riley. Some eastern point is more likely to be selected, probably Massachusetts, which invites the contest. The object in taking the match to Fort Riley has failed of accomplishment, i.e., interesting the Western States. Washington, Kansas, Michigan and Iowa were the only ones entered. All the teams except those from the Army and the Navy came from the Atlantic seaboard. Not that Fort Riley will be abandoned entirely as a site for the National Match, for the intention is to change the place of meeting yearly in order that different sections of the country may be benefited successively, and after the Middle Western States have constructed target ranges in sufficient number to instruct their National Guard, then will be the time to hold another match at Fort Riley, say three or four years from now. The board will ask Congress to support an appropriation of

\$10,000 to be expended on the new range there, in order that it may be made second to none in the world.

The United Service Gazette, under date of Aug. 20, 1904, states that the Militia Department at Ottawa has received a report from Captain Thacker, Canadian attaché with the Japanese forces. Commenting on the extreme secrecy observed by the Japanese, he says that the guns for the front were sent off so screened by canvas that it was impossible to learn their character. At the battle of the Yalu the howitzers were so well masked that not a single missile came near his position all day. On the other hand, Captain Thacker says the reports of havoc wrought by Japanese artillery at the Yalu are scarcely borne out by the fact that not one of the 368 Russian wounded prisoners was classified as suffering from artillery fire. This report is of special interest in view of the great prominence given artillery fire by the correspondents. The less spectacular fire of small arms receives but little notice, but this report shows that it still remains the task of the infantry to carry positions and inflict losses. The correspondents also give great prominence to bayonet charges. There is danger that such action will mislead the judgment as to the amount of injury inflicted by the bayonet. The probability is that the greater number of the so-called bayonet charges are what are more appropriately termed assaults, and that the bayonet has been actually used in but few cases. Gen. Sir William Nicholson is quoted by Captain Thacker as saying: "The Japanese concur with the Continental Powers in believing that a closer formation than we adopted in South Africa is essential to proper cohesion and due momentum at the time of impact. The losses may be heavier, but the result is likely to be more decisive." This same belief seems to have been held in the revision of the Infantry Drill Regulations. The doctrine of extremely thin lines, which gained considerable headway in some quarters, as a result of the war in South Africa, does not appear to have greatly influenced those charged with the revision.

Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed at the War Department this week at the action of Col. John L. Clem, Chief Quartermaster, Philippines Division, in turning into the Treasury Department \$423,000, as an unexpended balance allotment of his division for Army transportation. This money, which was appropriated by Congress for Army transportation, is a total loss to the Quartermaster's Department. According to War Department officials, Colonel Clem asked for more money for transportation than he needed, and it should have been returned to the Quartermaster's Department, where it could well have been used for the construction of harbor boats for the Quartermaster's Department. Now it has been returned to the Treasury Department and cannot again be called for as the end of the fiscal year has come and passed.

For the use of officers and midshipmen interested in wireless telegraphy, the Bureau of Equipment will send a number of additional sets of instruments of several systems to Annapolis, where the use of them will, it is hoped, greatly increase the number of officers who understand the wireless telegraph system. There is considerable apparatus already in use in the seamanship division at Annapolis. These increased facilities for the study of the system at Annapolis will take the place, for the present, at the proposed school of wireless telegraphy, which at one time it was thought would be established at the naval proving ground at Indian Head, Maryland. The objection to Indian Head as the site for such a school was the absence of buildings where the men could be housed and also the inaccessibility of the place.

By the transfer of the control of ocean meteorology through wireless telegraphy from the Hydrographic Office of the Navy to the Weather Bureau, it is expected to secure a more thorough forecast relating to storms approaching from the seas. The transfer will result in an uninterrupted wireless communication with all classes of vessels, whether merchant marine or battleships, when within 300 miles of either the Pacific or the Atlantic coast. This distance being about one day's movement of a marine storm, the bureau will be able to keep at least one day ahead of the weather on the coast, to forecast the direction and intensity of these storms and to issue warnings to ships at sea many hours in advance of the gale. It is intended to establish at least fifty stations on the Atlantic and Pacific.

The Board on Construction has held several meetings this week, but the work was chiefly of a routine character. The plans for the armored cruisers and for the scouts have been referred to the various bureaus for comment and individual consideration. A number of changes will undoubtedly be made and some of them probably adopted.

The orders directing the transfer on Oct. 1 of the 21st Inf. and the 28th Inf., which are now respectively stationed at Fort Snelling and San Francisco, have been changed. The transfer will not occur until Oct. 31, instead of Oct. 1, as first announced.

The annual meeting of the National Rifle Association of America will be held at the club house of the New Jersey State Rifle Association, Sea Girt, N.J., on Thursday evening, Sept. 8, at 8.30 o'clock.

DEPARTMENT ANNUAL REPORTS.

Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Colorado, in his report for the year ended June 30, 1904, states that the trials by court-martial in the department during the year numbered 201, or three less than the year preceding. There were 2,448 trials by summary courts. The desertions numbered 338, and forty-one were captured or surrendered. On the subject of desertion General Baldwin quotes with approval the following statement by the Judge Advocate General of the Department: "These desertions can be in large part attributed to the malign influence of saloons and brothels situated near the reservation, seducing enlisted men from the paths of decency. This is only another of the many arguments in favor of restoring to the Army the canteen, which provided places of amusement and social intercourse, where men could get light refreshments under restraining, decent and orderly influences." Commenting on the above, General Baldwin says: "I fully concur in these views and trust that the sale of beer and light wines, under proper restrictions, may be again authorized in the post exchange. If men are unable to get a glass of beer in a decent and orderly manner in the garrison, they will resort to the vile brothels which cluster around the borders of the reservations, where they drink all manner of alcoholic beverages and often sink into debauchery and ruin."

The health and discipline of the troops at the various posts in the department are reported as very good, but medical examination of recruits recently received show that they are not up to the high standard heretofore maintained, and several men have been discharged for conspicuous disabilities which should have caused their rejection. General Baldwin recommends a return to the five-year enlistment period, and he also recommends that the strength of the regimental band be increased to thirty or thirty-five men with an increase of pay for all grades. He urges stringent measures to prohibit the enlistment of men who are not physically capable of performing the duties of a soldier, and as the system of retaining military convicts in post guard houses is demoralizing, he recommends the establishing of a central prison at Fort Leavenworth or elsewhere for that class of offenders. Officers' schools were conducted at all posts during the year, and excellent results were accomplished. Small-arms practice was also systematically conducted with results equally satisfactory.

Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Texas, in his report for the year ended June 30, 1904, states that the post schools for enlisted men have not been a pronounced success, though good progress has been made in a few instances, and concludes that if the school work were more closely related to and made a part of military instruction and thus savor less of school boy methods, better results would follow. Discipline is from fair to good, and in some organizations excellent. The guard houses are generally full of prisoners, which involves much guard duty, and as the influence of general prisoners over enlisted men is bad, it is recommended that a central prison for such offenders be established. Desertions continue without any marked decrease, the principal causes being drunkenness, evil associations, frequenting vicious resorts and insensibility to the sacred obligation of the oath of enlistment. The effect of the abolition of the canteen is to "increase unauthorized absenteeism, promote drunkenness and disorder, all tending to induce desertions." Of general conditions General Lee says: "If more officers were on duty with their organizations or in immediate contact with troops; less disintegration among the enlisted personnel of regiments going to and from foreign service; if recruits were kept at depots under thorough instruction for two or three months prior to assignment, and if the pay of company and regimental non-commissioned officers was materially increased, it is believed that our Army would soon compare favorably with that superb one which was mobilized at Tampa in 1898."

General Lee recommends that the post at Camp Eagle Pass be enlarged from a one company to a two company post, that the garrison at Fort Logan H. Roots be increased from two Infantry companies to a full battalion of four companies, and that an inspecting officer be attached to the departmental staff under the immediate and exclusive orders of the department commander. There were 174 trials by general courts-martial in the department during the year, five by garrison courts-martial, and 1,937 by summary courts, these figures denoting a considerable decrease as compared with the year preceding. There were 73 trials for desertion, 54 of which resulted in conviction. General Lee opposes the detail of men to special and extra duty and favors measures that will reduce such details to the minimum. He remarks: "While many of such details have direct relation to military duties, there are others, such as details of mechanics, teamsters and laborers in the supply departments, which very materially impair the instruction and efficiency of soldiers. Some men seek these details, lose interest in their more important military duties and soon become 'indifferent soldiers.' The remedy is for the supply departments to have distinct corps of employees for such permanent work, and especially should the Quartermaster's Department hire and pay every teamster needed for any wagon transportation work or care of Quartermasters' animals so employed. A man cannot be a teamster and a thorough soldier. If necessary to detail a soldier as teamster he should be discharged as a soldier and taken up on the Quartermaster's rolls as a teamster, where he belongs." * * * Akin to this suggested reform is another which, if applied to the usual duties in garrison, would result in improvement—excessive 'fatigue' with the pick, shovel and axe on such frequent and continuous work as grading and sodding grounds, making walks and roads, digging ditches, etc., has been and always will be, whenever it occurs, a source of discontent; and, next to drunkenness, is probably more prolific of discontent and desertions than any other one cause."

Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Visayas, Philippine Division, in his report for the period ended June 30, 1904, points out that the abandonment of small detachment and one company stations has worked in the interests of economy of administration and supply. The small stations were very necessary during the progress of active insurrection, and while to some extent demoralizing, they served a useful purpose by giving independent commands to a large number of young officers who will be more self-reliant and useful hereafter because of their experience. There are two regimental posts in the department and three which accommodate a battalion each. Regimental posts provide the most economical administration, but the battalion posts furnish opportunities for

development of good commanders because they give field officers a chance to exercise independent command. The reduction of the strength of companies to the minimum allowed by law has been effected, and as the losses by discharge continue, the need of a constant supply of recruits is evident. Notwithstanding extensive construction work and frequent moves, instruction has been continued for both officers and men to the fullest possible extent. In drill and discipline the troops in the department are rapidly approaching the high standard maintained at the average station in the United States. There were two seasons of target practice during the year, both producing gratifying results. There is a laudable rivalry between regiments and battalions in the matter of athletics, and this rivalry is encouraged in all proper ways. Of the officers' schools General Carter says: "The officers' school system has received some ill-considered criticism within the past year or two, but as a rule not from the older officers. All officers who for a few years preceding the war with Spain were compelled to attend the Lyceum courses, some of which were made very obnoxious, should have no difficulty in rendering a verdict in favor of the new system. All, except field officers and captains over fifty years of age, were required to attend. There was no graduation for the lower grades, and as no fixed courses were laid down, an officer found himself frequently changing station and going over the same things at each post. Experience of many years at the Leavenworth school gradually made it evident that to reach its highest value the 'old men' should be selected for the classes. With the advent of hundreds of young officers into the Army, with educational qualifications of every grade and kind, it was apparent that unless some scheme for post instruction could be devised the General Service and Staff College would go back to the old 'kindergarten' days of the Infantry and Cavalry school. These considerations brought about the establishment of the post schools for line officers, where they may qualify in all the elementary theoretical requirements and have an opportunity to learn practically the duties of post staff officers; and, upon satisfactory completion of two terms of three months each, be furnished with a certificate of proficiency which excuses them from further attendance. Subsequently the young officer is at liberty to pursue any course he wishes, provided only that he shall qualify himself for the performance of the duties of the next higher grade before promotion. These are decided advantages over the old system and are sufficient to justify the encouragement and fostering of the new instruction. No lieutenant with a proper degree of soldierly self-respect can afford to be ignorant of the theoretical and practical elements of his chosen profession. Not the least of the advantages of these garrison schools is that they enable young officers to mentally measure the qualifications of their comrades—a very valuable knowledge to have when in active service."

During the period under review there were 173 trials by general courts-martial in the department, 19 by garrison courts-martial, and 1,402 by summary courts. Many of the offenses charged were of a character which would not usually subject the accused, if in civil life, to trial by a police court. The conditions of service have improved with the completion of shelter barracks and quarters. More frequent mails have made the isolation less depressing, but there is and always will be in the islands a lack of means of recreation for officers and men. Carefully regulated and abundant employment for officers and men is the most wholesome antidote for the effects of Philippine service in time of peace. On the subject of the canteen General Carter says: "So long as the misguided Christian women of America insist upon carrying the 'canteen' question into politics, young soldiers whose powers of resistance to temptation are below the normal, or not firmly exercised, will continue to fall victim to the plagues of service in India and the Orient—drunkenness, dissolute company and venereal diseases. The experience of the Army during the past six years has left no doubts in the minds of those of long service in these islands that the effects of native drinks on Americans is violent and deleterious in the extreme and the men generally appreciate this fact. It would be impossible to find in the ranks of any army a more self-respecting, intelligent, physically fit and professionally trained body of men than those serving in the organizations assigned to duty in this department. If the high standard of professional fitness always demanded of officers is maintained, there need be no worry about the men in the ranks, so long as similar material to that now drawn upon continues available."

Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Missouri, in his report for the year ended June 30, 1904, states that while the discipline of the command is generally satisfactory, the number of desertions continues to be greater than can be accounted for except by the enlistment of many undesirable men who should not have been accepted by recruiting officers. Discussing this evil, General Wint remarks: "I know of no means of reducing the number unless it be a still closer investigation by recruiting officers of men who desire to enlist, making it more difficult for men who have had former dishonorable service, men of bad character and those who are naturally trifling and worthless, to enter the Service. Another element that no doubt has to do with the number of desertions is a feeling by the public generally that desertion is not a very serious offense. In my opinion the great majority of deserters are men who should not have been enlisted."

There were 611 trials by G.C.M. in the department during the year, 36 by garrison courts martial and 6,039 by summary courts, 617 of the latter having been cases directly traceable to the use of alcoholic liquor. The prison reports show that the guard houses, as a rule, are so crowded that additional guard houses should be built or a central prison established for military prisoners. There were 83 cases of typhoid fever in the department during the year, four of which proved fatal. The fever is generally attributed to impure water. The water supply at Fort Leavenworth, Jefferson Barracks, Fort Meade, Fort Robinson and Fort Niobrara is unsatisfactory. There was a decrease of malaria and pneumonia during the year. General Wint recommends that Chief Commissaries of Departments be authorized to make inspections of all post commissaries in their departments once a year, to include all methods pursued, of the money papers, sales and issues, subsistence property, the storehouses; and to acquaint themselves with local market conditions, storage facilities therat, by actual observation. It is also recommended that a chief baker be enlisted at each post.

Mr. H. N. Babcock, a civil engineer, employed on the work of deepening the channel into New York harbor, asserts that some ships squat forward when going at high speed. That they squat aft is well known in the case of the Philadelphia going at a speed of 19.2 knots, as much as 4.4 feet by the stern, lifting by the head at the same time 1.5 feet.

THE MANASSAS MANEUVERS.

The following interesting unofficial circular of information for officers and guests at the corps headquarters of the Virginia maneuvers has been printed and sent to those to whom it would be of especial interest:

"Camp No. 3 is situated alongside the track and about 600 yards west of the railroad station on the Harrisburg branch of the Southern railroad at Gainesville, Va. Two regular trains leave the Pennsylvania railroad station, Sixth and B streets, N.W., in Washington, for Gainesville each week day, one at 7:35 a.m., and the other at 4:01 p.m. One regular train leaves on Sunday at 4:01 p.m. Trains run through without change. During the maneuvers excursion trains will be run in addition to the regular trains. An officer wearing white head dress will meet each regular train after August 28. If application be made to him he will see that baggage reaches the corps headquarters, and he will furnish transportation for guests as well.

"Staff officers' tents (wall) will be on the line with the general's tent, and will be numbered and assigned. Tents of other officers and guests will be in the street at right angles to the staff row and will be numbered and assigned. Office tents are located about 200 yards south of the living camp on the Warrenton Pike, and will be appropriately marked with signs. Each guest will find in his tent a cot, table and chair. Each office tent will be provided with suitable rough tables, chairs, field desks, lamp and lantern. Near the west end of the staff row will be found the sinks and shower baths. Near the east end of the staff row will be found the headquarters' mess, at which a formal dinner will be served each evening at 7 p.m., from September 1 to 10, inclusive. Dress uniform or white uniform will be worn at this dinner. Breakfast will be served from 6:30 to 7:30 a.m., and luncheon from 1 to 2 p.m. Any suitable uniform will be worn at these meals. In any case where breakfast should be served earlier than 6:30 a.m., application for the same should be made to the steward on the day preceding. In case of return to camp after luncheon is over application to the steward will procure something suitable to eat. In case it is desired to take luncheon into the field, application to the steward the day preceding should be made, to insure receiving the lunch promptly in the morning. If application is made in the morning, lunch will be put up, but much delay in starting may result.

"As far as possible permanent seats will be assigned at mess tables, but, on account of guests, the tables will be reseated for each dinner. A diagram showing the seating will be found near the entrance of the mess tent. Tables will be permanently numbered.

"Newspapers may be subscribed for on application to the mess steward. The mess is in no sense a club. No licenses have been obtained, therefore no liquors and no cigars can be sold. The water furnished in camp is free from contamination.

"It is hoped that no complaint will be necessary, but if any of the servants are derelict, it is requested that a report of the neglect be made to the mess steward at once. It is the intention to furnish one boy to take care of each four tents. At the Warrenton Pike entrance to corps headquarters will be found the Bureau of Information. Applications for information should be made to the officer in charge. Maps of camps, orders, etc., will be here posted on bulletin boards. Brassards may be here obtained. Incoming mail will be delivered. Outgoing mail should be deposited in the mail boxes provided at the Information Bureau and near the general's tent. Telegrams may be sent from the Chief Signal Officer's tent. Medical attendance may be had by applying to the surgeon in charge of the hospital at corps headquarters. About midway between the general's tent and the office tents will be found the office tent of the non-commissioned officers in charge of mounts. Mounts will be obtained here on application and will be left here on return to camp. In order to prevent the discomfort of excessive dust or mud, no animals will be allowed in the body of the camp. The tent, the horse and the horse equipment assigned to any one will bear the same number and must not be changed without authority of Colonel Heistand. The occupant of each tent is requested to write his name on the card in the card holder on the front of his tent. Attention is invited to Paragraph 74 of the Provisional Instructions for Maneuvers."

Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, who is in command of the Second Maneuver Division at Thoroughfare, Va., this week gave out an interesting interview on the maneuvers of next week, from which we take the following extracts:

"The experience of mankind has fully demonstrated that sufficient practice during peace to create a semi-unconscious or mechanical habit of execution, is the only safe way to insure efficient execution during the excitement of battle or active warfare. Perfect familiarity with detail can only come from experience in practice. No matter how simple the requirements of manuals and regulations may appear, when we come to put them into execution, we invariably find that some necessary link in the chain of execution has not been specifically described, and doubts arise as to exactly what should next be done unless we have experience in previous practice as a guide. Theory and practice must go hand in hand to make an efficient and valuable soldier. He only is well prepared who has had opportunity to practice the theory learned by study. The theory taught in the small Army post or National Guard armory to companies and battalions broadens into evolutions of the regiment, brigade and division, first in the close and later in the extended, or battle order. Men of every grade and rank actually execute on spacious and varied ground evolutions in minor tactics taught previously by lecture only, or at best practiced within the narrow limits of drill grounds or reservations.

"All see and understand what is expected, and a friendly rivalry between organizations leads to the gradual improvement requisite for efficiency. The officers learn to control their respective commands and use them under conditions similar to those of active warfare. The staff officers obtain sufficient practice here to learn their duties or to 'brush up' and profit by past experience.

"The military profession can thus be the study of a lifetime, as it is ever advancing. He who would be the most efficient must of necessity be the most accomplished master of detail. * * *

"The art of modern warfare is so comprehensive and complex that no soldier's period of vigorous activity continues sufficiently long to enable him to master the details of or become an expert in every branch, and it is thus that the profession of arms has become highly specialized. * * *

"These annual maneuvers in which the Regular Army and National Guard take part together, afford them opportunity to become better acquainted with each other, to be mutually helpful to each other, and they promote cordial relations between them. I think it would be a

pity should such opportunity ever cease. No one realizes more clearly than the regular officer that the National Guard and Volunteers must ever remain our main reliance in time of war. No one takes more sympathetic interest in their efficient instruction and no one is more willing to assist in the professional advancement of their brother in arms."

Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., commanding the 2d Division of the Maneuver Corps in Virginia, has issued an order giving the hours of service, which includes the following:

Réveille, 6:00 a.m.; fatigue call (police)—immediately after assembly, 6:35 a.m.; stable, 7:05 a.m.; sick, 7:30 a.m.; water, 8:00 a.m. Drill: Drill call, 8:35 a.m. and 1:15 p.m. Length of drills: Regimental, 2 hours; brigade, 2½ hours; mess, 12:00 p.m.; water and stable calls, 8:15 p.m.; 1st sergeant's call, 4:10 p.m.; fatigue call (police), 4:30 p.m.; guard mounting, 4:30 p.m. When parade is held in any command, guard mounting will immediately follow. Regimental parade (when specially ordered by brigade commanders). First call, 4:35 p.m.; retreat—first call, 5:45 p.m.; mess, 6:00 p.m.; tattoo, 9:00 p.m.; call to quarters, 9:45 p.m.; taps, 10:00 p.m. Formations at reveille and retreat will be under arms. Companies will be inspected at retreat. A commissioned officer will be present in each company at roll-calls.

G.O. 3 gives instructions relative to administration, police, camp guards, maneuvers, discipline, etc.

G.O. 4 gives the organization of the command.

G.O. 6 gives instructions relative to the rendition of reports from regimental commanders, and others concerning entraining and detraining of troops.

G.O. 7 directs a bi-monthly muster on Aug. 31.

G.O. 8 gives directions as to the use and care of public transportation.

G.O. 5 gives instructions as to drawing supplies from the Quartermaster, Subsistence and Ordnance Departments.

Under the present law no per diem allowance of forage for horses belonging to the Militia can be furnished by the United States. Purchases for cash may be made under Sec. 17, Militia act of 1903, at contract rates, of forage and such other supplies as can be furnished without in convenience.

Limited supply of sale stores will be on hand in the Subsistence Department for sale to officers and enlisted men.

Blank ammunition will be drawn upon arrival in camp as follows: Infantry, 75 rounds cal. 30 per man; 75 rounds cal. 30 per man. Cavalry, 50 rounds cal. 38 per man. Artillery, 40 rounds cal. 38 per man; 40 rounds per field gun; 300 rounds per machine gun.

The amount in the possession of the individual soldier at any one time will be limited to 20 rounds; the extra ammunition being carried in the regimental ammunition wagons in the original packages.

G.O. 1, Headquarters 1st Division, Maneuver Corps, Near Manassas, Va., Aug. 27, 1904.

In compliance with Par. 3, G.O. 7, C.S., H.Q. Atlantic Division, the undersigned assumes command of the 1st Division, Maneuver Corps.

II. The following staff officers are announced:

Personal Staff—2d Lieut. Kenneth P. Williams, 1st Inf., A.D.C.

Division Staff—Adjutant General, Major Charles R. Noyes, assistant adjutant general; assistant to adjutant general, Capt. Peter C. Harris, 9th Inf.; inspector general, Capt. E. St. J. Greble, Art. Corps; Judge advocate, Major Lewis E. Goodier, Judge advocate; chief quartermaster, Major John B. Bellinger, quartermaster; assistant to chief quartermaster, Capt. Adelbert Cronkhite, quartermaster; chief commissary, Major William H. Hart, commissary; assistant to chief commissary, Capt. Frederic H. Pomroy, commissary; chief surgeon, Major James D. Glennan, surgeon; chief paymaster, Col. Culver C. Sniffen, assistant paymaster general; chief engineer, Major Edward Burr, Corps of Engineers; ordnance officer, Capt. George Montgomery, Ordnance Department; signal officer, Capt. George C. Burnell, Signal Corps. F. D. GRANT, Brig. Gen., U.S. Army, commanding.

G.O. 1, Headquarters 2d Division, Maneuver Corps, Maneuver Camp No. 2, Thoroughfare, Va., Aug. 27, 1904.

In compliance with Par. 3, G.O. No. 7, C.S., headquarters Atlantic Division, the undersigned assumes command of the 2d Division, Maneuver Corps.

II. The following staff officers are announced:

Personal Staff—Capt. Mallin Craig, 10th Cav., aide; 1st Lieut. William N. Hughes, 13th Inf., acting aide; 1st Lieut. Clarence O. Sherrill, C.E., acting aide.

Division Staff—Adjutant general, Major Millard F. Waltz, assistant adjutant general; assistant to adjutant general, Capt. Abraham P. Buffington, 1st Inf.; Capt. L. C. Scherer, 4th Cav., acting assistant adjutant general; inspector general, Major William T. Wood, Inspector General's Department; acting judge advocate, Capt. Delamere Skerrett, Judge Advocate General's Department; chief quartermaster, Major James B. Aleshire, Q.M. Department; assistant to chief quartermaster, Capt. James E. Normoyle, Q.M. Department; chief commissary, Capt. Henry G. Cole, Sub. Department; assistant to chief commissary, Capt. Julius N. Killian, Sub. Department; chief surgeon, Major Henry S. T. Harris, Med. Department; chief paymaster, Major Beecher B. Ray, Pay Department; chief engineer, Capt. Meriwether L. Walker, C.E.; ordnance officer, Capt. Jay E. Hoffer, Ord. Department; signal officer, Capt. William Mitchell, Signal Corps. J. F. BELL, Brig. Gen., U.S. Army, commanding.

G.O. 4, AUG. 27, 1904, 2D DIVISION.

The following organizations of commands are hereby announced:

First Brigade: 1st Inf. (three companies); 2d Maine Inf., 1st North Carolina Inf., 2d Texas Inf. Commander, Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A.; aide, 1st Lieut. Garrisonson McCaskey, 25th Inf.; aide, 1st Lieut. George V. H. Moseley, 1st Cav.; adjutant general, Capt. LeRoy S. Upton, 1st Inf.; chief Q.M. and commissary, 1st Lieut. Ralph B. Lister, 1st Inf.; chief surgeon, Major William E. Purviance, surg.

Second Brigade: 9th Inf. (four companies); 2d Georgia Inf., 8th Massachusetts Inf., 12th New York Inf., 4th New Jersey Inf. Commander, Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry; aide, 1st Lieut. A. M. Ferguson, 14th Inf.; acting aide, 2d Lieut. W. H. Haskell, 9th Cav.; adjutant general, Capt. Edwin V. Bookmiller, 9th Inf.; chief Q.M. and commissary, Capt. Reynolds J. Burt, 9th Inf.; chief surgeon, Capt. Harry M. Hallock, asst. surg.

Third Brigade: Band and four companies 9th Inf.; 1st Maryland Inf., 9th Massachusetts Inf., 2d New York Inf., 3d Tennessee Inf. Commander, Col. James Regan, 9th Inf.; acting aides, 1st Lieut. Clifton C. Kinney, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frederick Mears, 5th Cav.; adjutant general, Capt. Edwin V. Bookmiller, 9th Inf.; chief Q.M. and commissary, Capt. Hugh B. Wise, 9th Inf.; chief surgeon, Capt. Edward R. Schreiner, asst. surg.

Fourth Brigade: Headquarters band and five companies 8th Inf.; 1st battalion Delaware Inf., provisional; 2d South Carolina Inf., provisional; 2d Vermont Inf. and band; 2 battalions West Virginia Inf., provisional. Commander, Col. Frederick A. Smith, 8th Inf.; acting aide, 1st Lieut. William A. Castle, 16th Inf.; volunteer aide, 1st Lieut. William E. Hunt, 8th Inf.; adjutant general, Capt. John K. Miller, 8th Inf.; chief Q.M. and commissary, 1st Lieut. A. LaRue Christie, 8th Inf.; chief surgeon, Capt. Ira A. Shimer, asst. surg.

Divisional Engineers: 1 company, 2d Battalion, U.S. Engineers. Commander, Capt. Meriwether L. Walker, C.E.

Divisional Cavalry: Headquarters band and two squadrons 7th Cav.; 1 squadron Georgia Cav., provisional (3 troops); 1 troop Maryland Cav. Commander, Col. Charles Morton, 7th Cav.

Divisional Artillery: 3d and 4th Batteries U.S.F.A.,

1 battery Connecticut F.A.; 1 battery Connecticut, machine gun. Commander, Capt. S. M. Foote, A.C. Signal Corps: Co. A, Signal Corps. Commander, Capt. William Mitchell, Signal Corps.

In addition to those announced in G.O. No. 1, these headquarters, the following assignments on the staff of the division commander are announced: 1st Lieut. Gad Morgan, 7th Inf., acting aide and intelligence officer; 1st Lieut. Curtis W. Otwell, C.E., acting aide and observer of damages; 1st Lieut. Clarence O. Sherrill, C.E., acting aide; 2d Lieut. Henry C. Pratt, 4th Cav., volunteer aide. G.O. 9 directs the following assignments of medical officers:

To Base Hospital: Major H. C. Fisher, surg.; Capt. E. H. Hartnett, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. W. L. Keller, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. W. L. Little, asst. surg.

Brigade Surgeons, 1st Brigade, Major W. E. Purviance, surg.; 2d Brigade, Capt. H. M. Hallock, asst. surg.; 3d Brigade, Capt. E. R. Schreiner, asst. surg.; 4th Brigade, Capt. I. A. Shimer, asst. surg. Medical supply officer, Capt. P. C. Fahntroy, asst. surg.

Field Hospital No. 4: Capt. B. H. Dutcher, 1st Lieut. W. H. Brooks, 1st Lieut. Caperton Wilson, 1st Lieut. C. Field, 1st Lieut. R. B. Miller, asst. surgs.

Field Hospital No. 6: Capt. Clyde S. Ford, 1st Lieut. J. R. Shook, 1st Lieut. R. M. Thornburgh, 1st Lieut. R. M. Blanchard, 1st Lieut. F. C. Baker, asst. surgs.

Divisional Troops: Capt. D. F. Duval, asst. surg., to Cavalry; 1st Lieut. Percy Jones, asst. surg., to Engineers, Field Batteries and Signal Corps. 1st Battalion, 9th Inf. (in 3d Brigade): Capt. E. A. Dean, asst. surg.; 2d Battalion, 9th Inf. (in 2d Brigade): 1st Lieut. Walter Cox, asst. surg.; Battalion 1st Inf. (1st Brigade): 1st Lieut. C. P. Robbins, asst. surg.; Battalion, 8th Inf. (4th Brigade): 1st Lieut. A. W. Williams, asst. surg.

G.O. 10 designates the following officers as observers of damages in this division during the maneuvers: Lieut. Col. George M. Dunn, J.A.G. Dept.; Major Charles A. Varnum, 7th Cav.; Capt. Delamere Skerrett, A.C.; Capt. Jay E. Hoffer, O.D.; 1st Lieut. William M. Connell, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Curtis W. Otwell, C.E.; 1st Lieut. Marke Brooke, C.E. Instructions are also given as to the duties of the observers.

LAUNCH OF THE LOUISIANA.

Without a hitch the 16,000 ton U.S.S. battleship Louisiana was launched from the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company's ways at Newport News, Va., on Aug. 27, in the presence of some 25,000 spectators, including the 7,000 men employed in the big shipyards.

The christening ceremony was performed by Miss Junia Lallande of New Orleans. The State of Louisiana was represented officially by Lieutenant Governor J. Y. Sanders, Governor Blanchard's staff was on hand, and among other special guests were Rear Admiral Harrington, U.S.N., commanding the navy yard at Norfolk, and a number of officers from Washington; Mr. Charles H. Darling, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Lieut. H. C. Dinger, Bureau of Steam Engineering; Naval Constructor H. L. Ferguson, and Naval Constructor W. P. Robert.

The breakfast which followed the launching was a brilliant affair. President C. B. Orcutt, of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, was toasting master. Mr. Charles H. Darling, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, responded to the toast "The President of the United States and the United States Navy." He said it was significant that the two great political parties striving for mastery found common ground on the issue of building up the Navy. "Louisiana" was the toast assigned to Lieut. Gov. J. Y. Sanders. "We want a strong and efficient Navy," said he. "The Army we have with us always, but we cannot improvise a navy." Gov. A. J. Montague responded to the toast "Virginia." Gen. F. F. Myles, of New Orleans, responded to the toast "The Fair Sponsor," and R. G. Bickford spoke of the "Men Who Build the Ships—the Laborers."

In the launching of the Louisiana another American launching record was established by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, the new battleship having the largest displacement of any armor clad yet put overboard for the United States Navy. Her sister, the Connecticut, was laid March 10, 1903, and the keel yard, will be launched closely upon the heels of the Louisiana, the date for her plunge having been fixed for Sept. 29. Soon after the announcement that the Connecticut would be ready for launching September 29 the Newport News Company announced that the Louisiana would go overboard August 27, a month earlier than its sister ship. When it slid off its ways the Louisiana was 54 per cent. advanced toward completion, or more than 5 per cent. ahead of the Connecticut. The keel of the Connecticut was laid March 10, 1903, and the keel of the Louisiana was laid Feb. 7, 1903. A great deal of work has yet to be completed on both vessels, and the second stage of the construction race between the Government and the private yard will be watched with interest.

The Louisiana has a length of 450 feet at the load water line, an extreme breadth of 76 feet 10½ inches, and will have a speed of 18 knots. The hull is steel throughout and will be fitted with docking and bilge keels. The hull is protected at the water line by a complete belt of armor 9 feet 3 inches wide, having a maximum thickness of 11 inches for about 200 feet amidships. Forward and aft of this the maximum thickness is 9 inches within the limits of magazines, from which points the thickness is gradually decreased to 4 inches at the stem and stern.

Her normal mean draught with 900 tons of coal in her bunkers will be 24 feet 6 inches. Her normal displacement will be 16,000 tons. A full load of coal and ammunition, however, will increase that to 17,666 tons. Her complement will be 42 officers and 780 men. She will be fitted with twin screws, and twelve Babcock-Wilcox boilers, developing 16,500 horse power.

Her turret armor will be 12-inch Krupp steel and her side armor 10-inch Krupp.

In armament the Louisiana will be more powerful than any American battleship now afloat. She will have four 12-inch guns in fore and after turrets, and eight 8-inch guns in turrets at each corner of the superstructure. In addition the main battery will have twelve 7-inch guns. The secondary battery will be composed of twenty 3-inch rapid-fire guns, discharging fourteen pound shells; twelve three-pound semi-automatic rifles, eight 1-pounder automatic rifles, two 3-inch field guns and eight machine guns. In addition it will be equipped with four submerged torpedo tubes.

The vessel will be thoroughly equipped with electrical appliances for handling ammunition, aiming the guns and for all other necessary purposes. A gun to do effective work against an enemy should be pointed steadily at the target, no matter how the vessel moves. One method of doing this is by keeping the weapon in a horizontal position all the time by an automatically controlled

electric motor. The guns on the Louisiana will be equipped with such motors.

In order to minimize the effects of the concussion of the tremendous explosions incident to firing all the big guns at once, the Louisiana's twelve, eight and seven inch rifles will be made longer than such weapons ordinarily are, so that they will project beyond the decks.

There is a complete protective deck extending from stem to stern, this deck being flat amidships, but sloped at the sides throughout, and sloped at each end. It will be built up of 20-pound plating throughout, with nickel steel of 40 pounds on the flat and of 100 pounds on the

cofferdams about 30 inches thick and extending from the protective to the berth deck level will be worked from end to end of the vessel, these cofferdams being extended above the berth deck forward and abaft the transverse armor to a height of about 36 inches. The cofferdams will be packed with cellulose or other approved water-excluding material.

RETURN OF BATTLESHIP SQUADRON.

The Kearsarge, Alabama, Illinois, Maine, Missouri and the Iowa, together with the dispatch boat Peoria, of the battleship squadron of the South Atlantic fleet arrived on Aug. 29 in command of Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, at Menemsha, Mass., nine days from Horta, the Azores. The Kearsarge and the Alabama proceeded to Newport, where they left a number of sick sailors. The Kearsarge and the Alabama later joined the rest of the squadron at Menemsha Bight. Lieut. Pratt Mannix, of the Kearsarge, was transferred to the Naval Hospital at Coasters Harbor Island, suffering from rheumatism. Two of the crew of the Kearsarge who have typhoid fever were also taken to the hospital at Coasters Harbor Island for treatment. During the voyage of the squadron excellent weather was experienced except for two days. The rate of speed was from nine to twelve knots. The Iowa was obliged to slow down for an hour for slight repairs to her engines. While the squadron is at Menemsha Bight Newport will be its headquarters and all orders will be sent there and transferred by wireless telegraphy from the torpedo station. Many of the officers of the squadron have not seen their wives and children for nearly a year, and their work has been extremely hard. The battleship squadron has been absent from American waters since the middle of last May, when the Kearsarge led the way out of Guantanamo harbor for the Azores. The Mayflower crossed the Atlantic and joined the battleships, but did not return with them. She will remain abroad until after election. Everywhere that foreign warships were met the well balanced appearance of the American squadron commanded admiration. In port the officers were royally treated. No ports in Northern Europe were visited. The squadron proceeded from the Adriatic to Gibraltar. There all bunkers were filled. Because some of the ships, although of equal horse power, developed greatly different speed on account of the condition of their bottoms and because the coal consumption varied so much, it was decided to make no hard run across the Atlantic. The homeward bound pennant was hoisted as the fleet sailed from Gibraltar for Horta, Azores Islands, where it arrived on Aug. 18. Sailing from Horta on Aug. 20 the cruise across the Atlantic to Menemsha Bight took just nine days. The authorities at the various ports, beginning with Gibraltar, notified the American commander that it would be desirable to have the number of men permitted to come ashore held down to the minimum. The Prefect of Police at Naples and other Italian ports had set a limit upon the number of American sailors that might come ashore on liberty.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The United States torpedoboot destroyer Macdonough, in command of Lieut. Roland I. Curtin, arrived at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Aug. 28, from the Patuxent river, where the coast defense squadron was assembled.

The United States Navy collier Marcellus, which was recently recommissioned at the navy yard and placed in command of Lieut. Comdr. George H. Stafford, U.S.N., sailed from Norfolk, Va., Aug. 26 for Lambert's Point to load coal for Menemsha Bight, on the New England coast, where she will coal the vessels of the battleship squadron of the North Atlantic fleet.

A cablegram was received at the Navy Department August 30 from Comdr. R. F. Nicholson, commanding the protected cruiser Tacoma, announcing his arrival at Montevideo. He left San Francisco recently in search of the missing merchantman Conemaugh. The Tacoma, built and engined by the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, has been finally accepted by the Navy Department, and the last payment has been authorized. The Tacoma has been in commission for several months under the command of Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson.

It is expected that Capt. J. E. Pillsbury, U.S.N., Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, will return to Washington very soon and assume the duties of acting chief, now discharged in the absence of the chief by Capt. William Swift of the General Board of the Navy.

First Class Apprentice Schrade, attached to the battleship Massachusetts, fell, on Aug. 31, from the gangplank of the Hartford, in Annapolis harbor, Md., and was drowned.

The United States Marine Corps rifle team, in command of Lieutenant Evans, has arrived at Sea Girt, N.J., to compete for the Dryden Trophy in the rifle matches to be held there next week.

An attack was made on the U.S.S. Kearsarge at Newport, R.I., Aug. 31, by the submarine torpedoboot Porpoise in command of Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley, which theoretically sent her to the bottom of Narragansett bay. Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker and Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers, commanding the Kearsarge, were both on the lookout for the enemy, and all the searchlights were at work and the officers and men were posted as in war. The battleship also had several scout boats out hunting for the submarine. The Porpoise, some twenty feet under the water, when within a distance estimated at about fifty yards, came to the surface without having been discovered, and was awarded the victory.

Announcement was made at the Navy Department Aug. 31 of the preliminary acceptance by the Government of the battleship Ohio, built by the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco.

In the speed test from Newport, R.I., to Norfolk, Va., between the U.S. cruisers Minneapolis and Columbia, the latter won by three minutes. It was not a race between the cruisers, but was simply a test run to determine the speed qualities of the two vessels at the present time, when their bottoms are not in good condition. The cruisers started from Block Island on Friday afternoon, Aug. 26, at one o'clock and ran at full

speed under natural draught for eight hours. An unofficial account says: "The Columbia took the lead from the start and maintained an average speed of twenty knots and once reached 20.77 knots. The Minneapolis was delayed to couple the third screw and lost two hours and twenty-five minutes in releasing the jacking engine, before the connection was made with the main power. After her delay she steamed at the rate of nineteen knots an hour and reached twenty-one knots. The speed the cruisers showed at natural draught could be increased about ten per cent, under forced draught, which would give them a speed of twenty-two knots. The trial is considered satisfactory by the officers."

The new Cunard steamships are to be 760 feet long, or thirty-five feet longer than the giant Baltic, eighty-eight feet on the beam, and they will displace about thirty-two thousand tons of water. They are designed to attain a speed of twenty-five knots, a knot and a fraction faster than the record speed of the German steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II.

Bids for the new drydock at the navy yard, New York, will be opened at the Navy Department Sept. 3, the opening having been postponed from last Saturday. As soon as the contract is awarded it is intended that the work shall begin at once. Announcement is made that the docks at the navy yard, Boston, and at the navy yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, will be completed by Nov. 1, and will be ready for use shortly after that date. This will greatly relieve the strain upon the navy yard, New York, where at present is the only Government dock where the large battleships can be accommodated. The contract for the drydock at Mare Island having been annulled, bids are invited for the completion of the unfinished work.

The new drydock to be constructed at the navy yard, New York, a few yards back of the present Drydock No. 1, will extend back, diagonally, nearly to Morris avenue. It will be 550 feet long, 120 feet wide at the entrance, and about 160 feet wide at the broadest part. The entrance sill will have a depth of 31 feet of water at mean high tide, and, as the largest warship of any country so far built draws not more than 28 feet of water, the new dock will accommodate any ship in the Service or building. It will be built of concrete, like Drydock No. 2. In order to make room for it the old buildings known as Nos. 17, 19 and 44 will be torn down, leaving the new building No. 131 standing between Drydocks Nos. 1 and 4.

The New York, Bennington, Marblehead and collier Nero have arrived at San Francisco, and after a brief stop there will go south as far as Magdalena bay for target practice, boat drills and exercises. Magdalena bay is just inside the peninsula forming the Gulf of California, and is a most delightful spot for drills and target practice. No rain falls from year's end to year's end, and the only inhabitants are the few men belonging to a Boston firm, engaged in gathering orchilla, the yellow moss-like parasite growing on the scant vegetation, from which is produced a beautiful purple dye, rivaling the purple of ancient Tyre. Singular cactus growths are found here. The water teems with edible fish, and the shore of the bay is formed of sand beaches with an admirable slope for seine hauling, boat scrubbing, bathing and boat sailing. Many of our naval ships go to Magdalena for a warm weather refit, following a tedious period spent farther north.

The Navy Department is advised of the arrival at Tsingtao of the Villalobos, and it is presumed that her presence at this point is in connection with Russian warships now lying there, dismantled and disarmed, as the result of the fierce sea fight with the squadron of Admiral Togo on Aug. 10. It is not improbable that a confidential report may be made by the captain of the American vessel on the damages inflicted by the Japanese vessels on that occasion. The condition of the Czarevitch will be of especial interest to our naval authorities at this time.

A man-eating shark, 12 feet long and weighing about a ton and a half, was caught by the fishing smack Col. General Thomas Austin, off Cape Henlopen, Virginia, August 19, and placed on exhibition at a wharf in Philadelphia, Pa. When the monster shark was cut open a young shark, more than 4 feet in length and which had been swallowed whole, was found in its stomach. Besides this there were the hoof of an ox, the shin, shoulder and parts of the jawbone of a cow, two dozen sea bass, ten weakfish, a bucketful of minnows, a piece of a marlinspike, a tailor's thimble, an iron nut and two sea shells.

According to the designs of the new British battleships of the Nelson class, the distinctive feature of those vessels will be their tremendous gun power. There will be two barbettes—one forward and the other aft—and in each there will be two 12-inch breechloaders. The secondary armament will consist entirely of 9.2-inch guns. There will be ten in all, which, it is claimed, will make them by far the most powerful ships afloat. Twin 9.2-inch guns will be mounted in turrets at the four quarters of the citadel, and a single gun in the center on each side. These guns will be built into the upper deck, which is to be heavily armored, the mechanism and mounting being protected by armored hoods or turrets.

All of the vessels of the Atlantic coast squadron, Rear Admiral James H. Sands commanding, have reached Annapolis and all the midshipmen except the members of the new fourth class went on leave Aug. 31, which lasts until Oct. 1. The Chesapeake, the Academy practice ship, went out of commission, its officers being returned to duty at the Naval Academy.

In the torpedo craft maneuvers in English waters the problem was "to ascertain as far as possible the extent of the damages which threaten a fleet compelled by strategic exigencies to move within the radius of action of strong hostile torpedo craft flotillas, but having the advantage of a superiority of force over the enemy in battleships and cruisers, and the support of equally strong torpedo craft flotillas of its own." The destroyers accompanying the squadron of attack were all, with the loss of six destroyers, to protect their battle squadron during its transit of the area of hostilities.

Orders have been sent to the New York Navy Yard to put the dispatch boat Dolphin into drydock. All the plumbing in the boat will be thoroughly overhauled and necessary repairs will be made to her machinery and electrical equipment. Her hull will be scraped and the vessel will receive a new coat of paint.

The battleship Massachusetts, which left Annapolis Aug. 31, entered Hampton Roads Sept. 1, and went to Newport News, where she will take on coal. The Massachusetts is bound for New Haven to take the Connecticut Naval Militia for a practice cruise.

Announcement is made at the Navy Department that two young women will be sponsors for the cruiser Milwaukee, which will be launched at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, on Sept. 10. Miss Janet Mitchell will christen the vessel, breaking a bottle of champagne against it, and Miss Lily Jeffrey will pull the string that will start the new ship down the ways.

THE NAVY

Secretary of the Navy—Paul Morton.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral Chas. D. Sigsbee, Commander of Caribbean Squadron, Rear Admiral J. H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron. Address of fleet is Newport, R.I., unless otherwise given.

Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE (flagship of Rear Admiral Barker), Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers. Arrived at Menemsha Bight Aug. 29.

ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. Arrived at Menemsha Bight Aug. 29.

ILLINOIS, Capt. Royal B. Bradford. Arrived at Menemsha Bight Aug. 29.

IOWA, Capt. Henry B. Mansfield. Arrived at Menemsha Bight Aug. 29.

MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. Arrived at Menemsha Bight Aug. 29.

MAYFLOWER (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. Remains at Trieste to care for typhoid patients; will sail for home about Sept. 20.

MISSOURI, Capt. William S. Cowles. Arrived at Menemsha Bight Aug. 29.

SCORPION (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. Sailed Aug. 26 from Colon, R. of P., for Menemsha Bight.

Caribbean Squadron.

Rear Admiral C. D. Sigsbee.

Address of Squadron is in care of Postmaster, New York city, unless otherwise noted.

NEWARK (flagship of Rear Admiral Sigsbee), Capt. Richard Wainwright. Sailed Aug. 30 from Jerome, Haiti, for the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. Sailed Aug. 30 from Puerto Rico, Santo Domingo, for the Naval Station, San Juan, P.R.

DIXIE, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. At navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

DETROIT, Comdr. Bernard O. Scott. At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MONTGOMERY, Comdr. Lucien Young. Arrived at the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Has been ordered out of commission. Send mail to League Island.

NEWPORT, Comdr. Albert Mertz. Arrived Aug. 25 at Colon, R. of P.

DENVER, Comdr. Joseph B. Murdoch. Sailed Aug. 30 from Jerome, Haiti, for the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Coast Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Sands.

TEXAS (flagship of Rear Admiral Sands), Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. Sailed Aug. 31 from Annapolis, Md., for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Newport, R.I.

ARKANSAS, Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. Arrived at Annapolis, Md., Aug. 28. Address there.

FLORIDA, Comdr. John C. Fremont. Arrived at Annapolis, Md., Aug. 30. Address there.

HARTFORD, Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. Arrived at Baltimore, Md., Aug. 31. Send mail to New Haven, Conn.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Joseph G. Eaton. Sailed Aug. 31 from Annapolis, Md., for Newport News, Va. Send mail to New Haven, Conn.

NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. Arrived at Annapolis, Md., Aug. 30. Address there.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Attached to Coast Squadron.

In active service under command of Lieut. Comdr. Marbury Johnston. Mail address of flotilla navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. Sailed Aug. 31 from Annapolis, Md., for Pine Beach, Va.

HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. Sailed Aug. 31 from Annapolis, Md., for Pine Beach, Va.

HULL, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. Sailed Aug. 31 from Annapolis, Md., for Pine Beach, Va.

MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. Arrived at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Aug. 28.

TRUXTUN, Lieut. Walter S. Croxley. Sailed Aug. 31 from Annapolis for Pine Beach, Va.

WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin M. McCormick. Sailed Aug. 31 from Annapolis for Pine Beach, Va.

LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. Sailed Aug. 31 from Annapolis for Pine Beach, Va.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDI (collier), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. Joseph H. Rohrbacher. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

CULGOA (supply vessel), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. James H. Oliver. Sailed Aug. 31 from the navy yard, New York, for Menemsha Bight. Send mail to Newport, R.I.

MARCELLUS (collier), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. George H. Stafford. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement, George McDonald. Sailed Sept. 1 from the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for Menemsha Bight. Send mail to Newport, R.I.

LEBANON (collier), merchant complement, F. N. Le Cain. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement, R. J. Mason. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement, J. E. P. Nickels. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ACCOMAC (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

ACTIVE (tug). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

ADAMS, Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

AILEEN. Lent to New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.

ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ALVARADO. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

APACHE (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

ARETHUSA (water boat), W. E. Seccombe, master. At the naval station, San Juan, P.R. Address there.

CHESAPEAKE, Lieut. Comdr. William F. Fullam. Arrived at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Aug. 30. Address there. Has been ordered out of commission.

CHICASAW (tug). At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

COAL BARGE NO. 1. At Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Address there.

CONCORD, Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Placed out of mission Aug. 25.

DALE. Lent to Maryland Naval Militia. Address Baltimore.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

DOROTHEA. Lent to naval militia of Illinois. Address Chicago.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Bostwick. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

EAGRE. Sailing trainingship, navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.

ELFRIDA. Lent to naval militia of Connecticut. Address New Haven.

FERN. Lent to District of Columbia Naval Militia, Washington, D.C. Address there.

FORTUNE (tug), Lieut. Arthur MacArthur. At San Francisco. Address there.

GLOUCESTER, Lieut. Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At the navy yard, New York City.

HAWK. Lent to Ohio Naval Militia. Address Cleveland.

HERCULES (tug). At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HIST. Capt. C. M. Thomas. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

HORNET (tug). Lent to Franklin. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

INDIANA (tug). Lent to naval militia of Indiana. Address Indianapolis.

JOHN BROWN (tug). Lent to naval militia of Massachusetts. Address Boston.

KANSAS (tug). Lent to naval militia of Kansas. Address Topeka.

KENTUCKY (tug). Lent to naval militia of Kentucky. Address Louisville.

MAINE (tug). Lent to naval militia of Maine. Address Portland.

MISSOURI (tug). Lent to naval militia of Missouri. Address St. Louis.

NEW YORK (tug). Lent to naval militia of New York. Address New York.

OHIO (tug). Lent to naval militia of Ohio. Address Cincinnati.

PENNSYLVANIA (tug). Lent to naval militia of Pennsylvania. Address Philadelphia.

ROSE (tug). Lent to naval militia of Rhode Island. Address Providence.

TEXAS (tug). Lent to naval militia of Texas. Address Galveston.

VERMONT (tug). Lent to naval militia of Vermont. Address Montpelier.

WISCONSIN (tug). Lent to naval militia of Wisconsin. Address Milwaukee.

WYOMING (tug). Lent to naval militia of Wyoming. Address Cheyenne.

YANKEE (tug). Lent to naval militia of Massachusetts. Address Boston.

ZEPHYRUS (tug). Lent to naval militia of Connecticut. Address New Haven.

ARMED GUARD (tug). Lent to naval militia of Connecticut. Address New Haven.

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ARMED GUARD (tug). Lent to

September 3, 1904. DETROIT, MICH.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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HUNTRESS. Lent to naval militia of New Jersey. Address Camden.

INCA. Lent to Massachusetts Naval Militia. Address Fall River.

IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At naval station, Honolulu, H.I. Address there. IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

KENTUCKY. Capt. William J. Barnette. At navy yard, New York. Address there.

MARION. Lent to California Naval Militia. Address San Francisco, Cal.

MASSASOIT (tug). Btsn. James Matthews. At naval station, Key West. Address there.

MICHIGAN. Comdr. Charles Laird. Arrived at Harbor Springs, Mich., Aug. 30.

MOHAWK (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MOHICAN. Capt. Seth M. Ackley. At naval station, Cavite, P.I. Has been ordered to Olongapo as station ship.

MODOC (tug). At navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MONONGAHELA (storeship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At Guantanamo. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lent to New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.

NARKEETA (tug). At navy yard, New York. Address there.

NEZINSCOT (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

NINA (tug). At New York. Address there.

ONEIDA. Loaned to District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington, D.C.

OSCEOLA (tug). Btsn. E. J. Norcott. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PAWNEE (tug). At New York. Address there.

PENACOOK (tug). At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PENTUCKET (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PEORIA. Btsn. Patrick Deery. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

PETREL. Lieut. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At Kiska, Alaska. Send mail in care Postmaster San Francisco, Cal.

PINTA. Lent to naval militia of California. Address San Diego.

PISCATAUQUA. Btsn. Andrew Anderson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster San Francisco, Cal.

PONTIAC (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PORTSMOUTH. Lent to New Jersey Naval Militia. Address Hoboken.

POWHATAN (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

PAWTUCKET (tug). Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

POTOMAC. Lieut. Austin Kautz. At the naval station, San Juan, P.R. Address there.

PURITAN. Comdr. J. C. Colwell. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Placed in commission Aug. 30. Will be brought to Washington, D.C., for use of the District of Columbia Naval Militia.

RAPIDO (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Act. Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ROCKET (tug). At Washington Navy Yard. Address there.

SEBAGO (tug). At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York.

SATURN (collier). Joseph Newell, master. At Kiska, Alaska. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

STANDISH (tug). Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SAMOSET (tug). At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

SANDOVAL. Navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for docking and repairs. Address there.

SIOUX (tug). Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SOLACE. Comdr. James H. Bull. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SOTOYOMO (tug). At navy yard, Mare Island. Address there.

STRANGER. Lent to Naval Militia of Louisiana. Address New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS. Lent to Pennsylvania Naval Militia. Address Philadelphia.

SYLPH. Lieut. Frank T. Evans. At navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

SYLVIA. Lent to naval militia of Maryland. Address Baltimore.

SANTEE. Comdr. George M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SOUTHERY (prison ship). Lieut. Comdr. William Brau-

nersreuther. At the nav yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

TACOMA. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. Arrived Aug. 30 at Montevideo, Uruguay. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

TECUMSEH (tug). Btsn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TERROR. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

TRAFFIC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

TRITON (tug). Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS (tug). Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

UNADILLA (tug). Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

VIXEN (tender to Amphitrite). Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

WABAN (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

WAHNETA (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

WASP. Ensign Rufus S. Manley. At navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

WOMPATUCK. Btsn. Edmund Humphrey. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

YANTIC. Lent to Michigan Naval Militia. Address Detroit.

YANKTON (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Lieut. Comdr. William F. Low, retired.

The itinerary of summer cruise is as follows: Arrive at Canary Islands Sept. 5, arrive at Provincetown, Oct. 1-10. The cruise as planned will give the boys sixty days at sea and thirty-five days in the various ports. The address from July 7 to Aug. 10, care of U.S. dispatch agent, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. After that, Boston, Mass.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. G. C. Hanus, retired. Sailed from New London June 7 for her annual cruise to European ports. The St. Mary's left Funchal, Madeira, Aug. 16. From which port she will return direct to New York, reaching that city the last of September.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. George F. W. Holman. Address mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

The itinerary of the Saratoga is as follows: Leave Algeirs, Aug. 29; arrive Funchal, Madeira, Sept. 8, leave Funchal, Sept. 15; arrive Philadelphia, Oct. 21.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ALLIANCE. Lieut. Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At the naval base, Culebra, V.I. Send mail to the naval station, San Juan, P.R.

AMPHITRITE. Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. Stationship, naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

FRANKLIN. Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANCOCK. Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE. Capt. Edward D. Taussig. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER. Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

PENSACOLA. Lieut. Comdr. Guy W. Brown. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA. Comdr. R. M. Doyle. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington. Address there.

RICHMOND (tender to Franklin). Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bennett. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SUPPLY. Comdr. George L. Dyer. At the naval station, Guam, L.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

WABASH. Capt. George W. Pigman. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission.

ADDER. Lieut. Frank L. Pinney. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

DUPONT. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

GRAMPUS. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine). Gunner Owen Hill. At Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

MANLY. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

MC KEE. At Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

PIKE. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

POORPOISE. Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

PREBLE. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island and Navy Yard. Address there.

SHARK. Lieut. Paul B. Duncan. At Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

WINSLOW. Lieut. Edward W. McIntyre. At Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

Torpedo Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.

Lieut. John P. Marshall, Jr. in command.

At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. Torpedo boats ERICSSON, FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, THORNTON, GWIN, RODGERS, WILKES, SOMERS, TINGEY, CUSHING, BAILEY, TALBOT, PORTER, SHUBRICK. Torpedo-boat destroyer STEWART and submarine MOCCASIN.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address Station D, San Francisco.

FISH HAWK. Btsn. James A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

NAVY GAZETTE.

AUG. 26.—Comdr. J. H. Perry, placed on retired list of Navy with rank of captain from Aug. 31, 1904, in accordance with the provisions of Section 144 of the Revised Statutes.

Lieut. A. Crenshaw, detached Montgomery and wait orders.

Lieut. E. F. Eckhardt, detached Montgomery; to Chicago.

Lieut. A. Rust, detached Montgomery and wait orders.

Ensign J. B. Gay, detached Montgomery; to duty in European Squadron.

Midshipman A. Claude, detached Montgomery; to Ohio.

Midshipman F. J. Cleary, detached Montgomery; to Massachusetts.

Midshipman E. Friedrick, detached Montgomery; to Hartford.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. E. Page, detached Montgomery; to Puritan, then home and leave for one month.

Asst. Paymr. C. N. Wrenshall, detached Yankee; to Puritan.

Asst. Paymr. F. T. Watrous, detached Montgomery; to duty as assistant to general storekeeper, navy yard, League Island, Pa.

Gun. C. S. Vanderbeck, detached Hancock; to Dixie.

Paymr. Clk. G. Hudson, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty on board Hancock.

Paymr. Clk. J. E. Bibb, appointment as paymaster's clerk in the Navy, dated March 9, 1904, duty Montgomery, revoked.

Paymr. Clk. C. J. Hoskinson, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty settlement of accounts Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.

AUG. 27.—Comdr. J. H. Perry, detached Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Aug. 31, 1904; to home.

Comdr. L. Young, detached command Montgomery and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. C. J. Boush, to duty in attendance course of instruction, Naval War College, Sept. 2, 1904.

Lieut. P. Andrews, to duty in attendance course of instruction, Naval War College, Sept. 1, 1904.

Act. Asst. Surg. H. T. Nelson, Jr., to duty naval hospital, Washington, D.C.

Civil Engr. A. J. Menocal, detached Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department; to Bureau of Yard and Docks, Navy Department, and continue duties.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief European Squadron, Aug. 27, 1904.

Midshipman H. S. Howard, detached Olympia; to Cleveland.

AUG. 28.—SUNDAY.

Lieut. Comdr. J. D. McDonald, commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from Feb. 4, 1904.

Paymr. G. W. Pigman, Jr., to Baltimore.

Capt. J. H. A. Day, Marine Corps, commissioned a captain in the Marine Corps from March 6, 1904.

Civil Engr. P. L. Reed, detached duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to duty naval reservation, Subig Bay, P.I.

Chief Gun. S. Chiles, commissioned a chief gunner in the Navy from July 20, 1904.

Chief Gun. G. W. Phillips, commissioned a chief gunner in the Navy from July 20, 1904.

Chief Gun. H. Johnsen, commissioned a chief gunner in the Navy from June 27, 1904.

Carp. H. L. Demarest, to duty at works of New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J.

AUG. 30.—Lieut. C. E. Courtney, detached Hartford; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. E. B. Fenner, detached Kearsarge; to home and leave until Sept. 28, 1904, thence to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. H. A. Bispham, detached Santee; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Ensign W. V. Tomb, detached navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.; to home and sick leave.

Paymr. G. R. Venable, detached duty Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department; to duty as assistant to general storekeeper, navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Act. Corp. T. S. Twigg, detached duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to West Virginia.

War. Mach. W. R. Quinn, detached Ohio; to Boston.

Paymr. Clk. J. L. Johns, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty settlement accounts, naval station, Cavite, P.I.

AUG. 31.—Lieut. J. S. Graham, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Sept. 20, 1904; orders July 19, directing to proceed home and wait orders, revoked.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. J. Snyder, detached Maine; to Kearsarge.

Act. Corp. T. B. Casey, detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to Chicago.

Pharm. F. W. Brock, appointed a pharmacist in the Navy from May 20, 1904.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, U.S. South Atlantic Squadron, Aug. 31, 1904.

Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Bailey, detached Brooklyn; to home.

Lieut. H. P. Perrill, to naval hospital, New York, N.Y., for treatment.

Lieut. A. E. Watson, detached Brooklyn; to Atlanta.

Midshipman P. E. Dampman, detached Brooklyn; to Atlanta.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, Aug. 31, 1904.

Act. Btsn. F. Meyer, detached San Francisco; to Oregon.

Btsn. P. J. Kane, detached Oregon; to San Francisco.

SEPT. 1.—Lieut. Comdr. H. M. Witzel, detached duty Naval War College, Narragansett Bay; to duty as executive officer, Lancaster.

Lieut. Comdr. W. Truxton, sick leave extended.

Asst. Surg. J. Flint, detached naval hospital, Boston, Mass.; to home.

Asst. Surg. N. T. McLean, detached naval recruiting station, Buffalo; to naval hospital, New York.

Asst. Surg. J. Flint, resignation as an assistant surgeon in the Navy accepted, to take effect Sept. 6.

FIFTEENTH BATTERY BASEBALL TEAM.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Aug. 29, 1904.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Regarding the 15th Battery, F.A., base ball team, who, through their recent victory over the 25th Inf. team, have become the division champions, I take great pleasure in stating for the information of all interested that the team so far this season has played twenty-eight games, of which it has won twenty-three, losing five, one of which went to the Cleveland Nationals, just before they left San Antonio to begin the season, score 5 to 1; three to the San Antonio Independents, and one to 1st Cav., score 4 to 3, five innings, called on account of rain. We consider this a splendid record.

The game Saturday, Aug. 20, 1904, with the 26th Inf. team was nicely played, ending in a score of 4 to 3 in favor of the Red Birds, while Sunday's game was still more interesting, it being with what is considered the best local team (the S. A. Tigers). But it was the same old story, 2 to 1 in favor of the Red Birds.

We have many friends in and about the post who appreciate the fact that when the team strikes the diamond they are there to play ball, and to win is their only object.

The team is composed of one officer and thirteen enlisted men, all belonging to the 15th Battalion F.A. We expect to leave in the next ten days for Fort Brown, Brownsville and Corpus Christi.

The nine played two games on Aug. 28, the first with the Tigers of S.A., but unlike the game of a week ago, it was very one-sided, the score being 19 to 0 in favor of the Red Birds. Stovall pitched the game and ten of the opposing team were sat down without a chance to try their footwork, while he walked two and allowed two hits; not a man passed second base.

The afternoon game was somewhat better, the score being 9 to 8 against the Eagles. They played a hard game, but were outclassed. This game was pitched by Thompson. Swaboda played an elegant game at short stop. Left fielder Doyle and Stetter were each credited with a home run.

The Battery now has the strongest team it has ever had and expects to close the season with a still stronger percentage.

F. A. PATTERSON.
Corp. 15th Battery, Manager B.B. Team.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 25, 1904.

Word comes from the camp at Atascadero that discussions of problems were suspended last Saturday night, and the encampment was deserted for the festive occasion of a hop at the Hotel El Paso de Robles. Mrs. MacArthur, wife of General MacArthur, took a leading part in the evening's festivities, and you may be sure invited as many young people as possible to accompany her. The hop was planned to form a break in the hard work of two weeks which the soldiers are called upon to undergo, and no doubt fulfilled its purpose very effectively. About two hundred officers from the Regulars and Militia were in attendance. Some very amusing stories come back to the Presidio about the effect of the heat in this encampment, which does not make so much difference after all, when the nights are cool. Captains White and Davis came home to-day to take up their routine duties once more, after the pleasant duty as umpires of the maneuvers.

Lieut. H. K. Taylor, Art. Corps, from Fort Baker, is a patient in the general hospital. About a year ago he cut his left hand and the wound obstinately refused to heal. Lieut. E. G. Abbott, transferred from the 8th to the 63d Co., C.A., will leave Fort Baker soon for his new station, Fort Casey, Wash. He has been on detached service for some time mounting guns at Point Bonita, Cal., about five miles from Fort Baker, and his departure will be severely felt by Sausalito society.

Capt. E. O. Sarratt and family have returned from a short leave spent at the Anchorage, Santa Cruz mountains, Cal., and left Aug. 23 for Fort Totten, N.Y. Captain Sarratt is one of the student officers of the next class, torpedo school. Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Fair, 9th Cav., went east on the same train with the Sarratts forming a very jolly and congenial party, the Fairs go to the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth. Lieutenant Fair was recommended as the officer showing the most aptitude and attaining the highest percentage in the Cavalry School, year 1904-5, at the Presidio.

The interior of the post chapel is being painted and refurnished. It improves the appearance of this picturesque, ivy covered building, very materially. This chapel is entirely too small for the needs of the present garrison, as it was built at a time when this was a smaller post.

Lieut. Col. Luigi Lomia has been ordered to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment, and his departure will leave Fort Baker in command of Capt. E. T. Wilson, Art. Corps, for an indefinite period.

Dr. W. C. Griswold, contract surgeon, who has been in command of the post hospital since the departure of Major William Stephenson to Camp Atascadero, expect to leave soon for the east to await announcement of contract. It is not known when Major Stephenson will return, and it may not be for some little time, as all officers were granted a ten days' delay in joining their stations after the maneuvers are over. The company of the Hospital Corps, which has, for some time, been stationed at Angel Island, Cal., will upon its return from the Rancho del Encinal take station at the Presidio in the brick quarters lately vacated by Troop K, 9th Cav. Here they will be very comfortably housed, and they will be much nearer the general hospital, where they can take an advanced course of instruction not possible at Fort McDowell. Again, they were mostly quartered in conical wall tents at Fort McDowell, which must have been inconvenient for a company in a permanent post in spite of the fact that the climate is mild and healthy. Capt. and Mrs. J. S. Kulp, Med. Dept., will be a welcome addition to our pleasant garrison.

The city of San Francisco is making the most elaborate preparations in its history to welcome the coming conclave of Knights Templar from all over the world. It looks as if the Presidio would do nothing to assist except to lend them the services of the band for a day and several evenings.

Lieut. S. V. McClure, U.S.A., retired, has been a patient in the U.S. Army general hospital here, but last Monday was discharged as cured.

The 300-yard target range which is being built on the Presidio reservation, just back of the 28th Infantry cantonment, is approaching completion very slowly. Prisoners from Alcatraz Island are doing the labor under guard from the 28th Infantry cantonment, and under the direction of Capt. C. R. Howland, 21st Inf. It looks now as if the 28th Infantry would leave the cantonment and be replaced by the 21st Infantry before the range is finally completed.

The social club of enlisted men at Fort Baker gave a dance last Tuesday evening to friends across the water both in and out of the Service. The gymnasium building was handsomely decorated for the occasion.

The Presidio wharf is being extended eastward, and there will be built on this extension a new coal shed and coal chute. Heretofore all coal used at the Presidio has been brought at great expense to the post from the city

water front in wagons. The wharf is a busy place this week. The contractor's material is scattered over it, the quartermaster is shipping hay to posts in the harbor, the ordnance officer is shipping ordnance to and from Benicia Arsenal, and the Alcatraz prisoners are unloading broken stone.

Gen. C. R. Greenleaf and Mrs. Greenleaf, who have been traveling in the East, have returned to their home in Berkeley. Capt. and Mrs. Rogers F. Gardner, Art. Corps, are spending a short leave in San Francisco before going to their new station, Fort Stevens, Ore. Captain Gardner was stationed at the Presidio for several years and Mrs. Gardner was a San Francisco girl. He has just been graduated from the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y., and expects to take the position of submarine mine officer on the staff of the Artillery district commander at Fort Stevens. Major J. B. Goe, 19th Inf., is spending a two months' leave in the city. Capt. Manus McCloskey, Art. Corps, and Mrs. McCloskey, have gone to the Hotel del Monte, Monterey, Cal., for a short stay. Major Henry M. Morrow, judge advocate of the Department of California, has returned to his office in the headquarters building from a short leave, spent in San Jose, Cal. Lieut. E. H. Tarbutton, 13th Inf., and Lieut. W. R. Davis, asst. surg., have gone north with a detachment of sixty-six recruits for the 19th Infantry at Vancouver Barracks.

Mrs. and Miss McIntyre, mother and sister of Lieut. Augustine McIntyre, gave a card party to the garrison ladies this afternoon. The house, one of the sets of adobe quarters left to the Presidio by the Spaniards, was handsomely decorated. Six-handed euchre was the game enjoyed. Mrs. W. C. Davis won the first prize, a cut glass vase, and Mrs. J. B. Christian, the consolation prize, a silver sugar sifter. Those present were Mrs. Morris, Miss Effie Morris, Mrs. and Miss Brown, Mrs. and Miss Patterson, Mrs. and Miss Andrews, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Christian, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Hayden, the Misses Stephenson, Mrs. Patten, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Macfarlan, Mrs. Rockhill, Mrs. W. C. Davis and Miss Schenck.

Paymr. Charles Morris, U.S.N., of the Bennington, is visiting his parents, Col. and Mrs. Morris, this week, and leaves Monday for Magdalena Bay, where target practice will be held. Lieut. Col. W. L. Pitcher, 28th Inf., and Capt. J. H. Parker, 28th Inf., from Camp Atascadero, spent the day at the Presidio. They are going back again soon to close up some official business.

The Artillery garrison held its regular monthly field day to-day. The number of events was smaller than usual because all the mounted troops are away, but the enthusiasm and attendance were about as usual. The sports were held on the new parade ground, south and east of the line of brick quarters. Jones, 65th Co., C.A., won the running broad jump, distance 19 ft. 3 in.; Campbell, 27th Co., won the 220-yard dash in 24 seconds. The ever-popular running hop, step and jump was won by Corporal Hunt, 65th Co., with 39 ft. 10 in. The 27th Co., C.A., won the dismounted relay race. They have some of the best runners at the post and their team work was excellent.

Count von Ballenstein, German army, called on the commanding officer early this week. Major D. M. Appel, surg., is visiting the general hospital. He returned from Manila on the transport Sheridan, and expects to sail for the islands on Oct. 1.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Aug. 31, 1904.

The closing festivities of the encampment have been accompanied by good weather and the last days have been enjoyed to the uttermost by cadets and their friends. The cotillion on Friday evening in Cullum Hall was a very large affair and a brilliant success in every particular. That the pleasures of the illumination might not be entirely lacking, the vicinity of Battery Knox was transformed into a bower which proved very attractive between dances. Within the hall artistic decoration heightened the always beautiful background. Figures old and new were danced, the May pole being particularly effective. Japanese parasols, tambourines, paper boas of varied tints were among the dainty favors distributed by Mesdames Havard, Patrick, Macdonald, Hanson and Greble. The guests were received by Cadet Albright and Mrs. Hanson. Cadet Kean, the adjutant, led the cotillion, dancing with Miss Magruder, daughter of Dr. G. Lloyd Magruder of Washington. Supper was one of the features of the evening. Dancing was kept up until 1 a.m.

On Saturday morning a goodly number of visitors gathered to watch the striking of camp, which occurred with the usual picturesque formalities at 11 a.m. The caets were kept busily employed in transferring their effects from camp to barracks throughout the morning and afternoon. The busy day was brought to a close very pleasantly by a band concert in the evening.

The furlough class returned at about 12:30 p.m. Sunday, Aug. 28. They were marched at once up the hill and joined their comrades shortly after at dinner at the mess hall.

On Monday evening occurred the furlough ball. A program of 27 dances, supper and an extension until 1 a.m., served to distinguish the dance from an ordinary hop. A very attractive card had been designed as a souvenir of the occasion. On the cover beneath the crest of 1906, was pictured a returned furloughman, lost in reverie over the serene enjoyment of a smoke, lost in as in a haze with wreaths of gracefully curling vapor. Below was the date. Within the card the name of each number was given. Among the many present, received by Mrs. Greble as hostess, were: Gen. and Mrs. Moore of Washington, Dr. and Mrs. G. Lloyd Magruder of Washington; Mrs. St. John Gaffney, Mrs. Thomas Cruse, Gen. and Mrs. E. V. Sumner, Gen. and Mrs. Farley, the officers and ladies of the post, Mr. and Mrs. W. Pendleton Rogers, Mrs. R. P. Davis, the Misses Mills, Gordon, Lee, Sage, Magruder, Dunwoody, Godfrey, Murtha, Vandegrift, Freeman, Kiefer, Goodale, Harvard, Braden, Galler, Purcy, Simmickson, Sackett, Orton, Day and many others.

Again on Tuesday evening occurred a small cadet hop, and with this the regular season of summer hops came to a close. This (Wednesday) evening call to quarters for study will be sounded one-half hour after supper and preparations begun for the work of the academic year, which will open to-morrow, Sept. 1.

Col. Valery Havard and family leave this week for Governors Island, N.Y. harbor. Captain Webb and family leave to-day for Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Mrs. W. J. Lyster, mother of Lieut. Theodore C. Lyster, Med. Dept., now in Panama, was among the guests recently registered at the hotel.

FORT BARRANCAS.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., Aug. 29, 1904.

Col. Henry W. Hubbell, Art. Corps, with his adjutant, Lieut. Earl Biscoe, Art. Corps, inspected Fort Morgan on Thursday of last week. Major Granger Adams, Art. Corps, left on Monday morning for Manassas, Va., where he will act as one of the umpires at the Army maneuvers.

Capt. J. E. Stephens, Art. Corps, reported the first of the week and assumed command of the 9th Co., C.A. Captain Stephens, who has been instructor at West Point for some time, spent his summer leave at Nashville, Tenn. The captain, Mrs. Stephens and two children, are nicely settled in their quarters on the east line.

Lieut. Robert W. Collins, Art. Corps, left on Sunday evening for St. Augustine, Fla., to act as one of the umpires at the encampment of the organized Militia of the State. Capt. LeRoy S. Lyon, Art. Corps, and Mrs. Lyon have returned from leave. Lieut. John Storck, A.C., granted leave, will attend the World's Fair at St. Louis.

Mr. Adams, father of Major Adams, departed on Monday morning for his home in Buffalo, N.Y.

Ensign W. V. Tomb, U.S.N., with Mrs. Tomb left the first of the week for Denver, Colo. Capt. James B. Cavanaugh, E.C., was down from Montgomery, Ala., on Thursday, to inspect the harbor improvements, which are under the immediate charge of Civil Engineer Turtle. The captain was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Turtle during his stay at the post.

Sergt. Henry V. Garland, with eleven Hospital Corps men, left on Friday for Manassas for duty during the maneuvers. Commissary Sergt. Charles Cone and Mrs. Cone are away on furlough for the month of September.

During the storm last week lightning struck the old fort and also the house lately occupied by Lieutenant Evans, asst. surg. The fire call was sounded, but not much damage was done by the flames.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 29, 1904.

The 1st Battalion, 6th Inf., marched over to Platte City, Mo., to-day, where they will remain for two days, giving exhibition drills in Bull's Manual at the Platte County Fair. They will be relieved on Wednesday by the 2d Battalion, 6th Inf., which will give exhibition drills for the remaining two days of the fair. The band will go over on Tuesday and stay the four days.

Capt. and Mrs. J. D. L. Hartman have returned to the post and have taken quarters on Grant avenue. Major and Mrs. L. S. McCormick have also returned. Mrs. C. S. Burbank left Saturday for Chicago, where they will be for about ten days. A great many people from the post went to Kansas City on Saturday to see Ethel Barrymore in "Cousin Kate." Col. J. W. Duncan spent several days last week in Washington on personal business.

Co. A, Signal Corps, will arrive here soon and will occupy quarters on the east side of the main parade.

Mrs. George R. Armstrong returned this morning from a two months' visit with her parents, Gen. and Mrs. J. Morris Brown, in Hakenack, N.J. Lieut. J. E. Fecet, 9th Cav., spent Wednesday and Thursday at the post, en route to join his regiment in California. Lieut. L. E. Hanson, 26th Inf., was a visitor at the post to-day, en route from the competition at Fort Riley to Boston, Mass.

The last and most interesting field day of the year took place on Tuesday, Aug. 23, on the west end parade ground, and was witnessed with much enthusiasm by several hundred people from town and nearly every one at the post. The athletic committee consisted of Capt. L. M. Koehler, 4th Cav., Capt. E. T. Collins, 6th Inf., and Capt. R. R. Raymond, E.C. A number of other officers officiated as time keepers and judges. The 100-yard dash was won by Private Worther, Co. F, 6th Inf., in 11 seconds; running high jump by Sergeant McNally, Co. A, Engrs., 5 ft. 4 in.; potato race by Private Fuller, Co. A, Engrs.; high jump, mounted, by Private Culler, Troop G, 4th Cav. This event was one of the most interesting of the day, the horses doing some very pretty jumping. Private Culler's horse cleared 4 feet 10 inches.

The relay race, four men to a team, won by the 6th Inf., one mile in 4 mins. 6 sec.; Roman race, by Private Skillman, Troop H, 4th Cav.; pie eating contest, Private Doeling, Co. H, 6th Inf., 5 mins. 17 sec., each man being required to eat five pies and drink a bottle of pop. The sight was a very funny one and all conceded that the winner truly deserved the prize.

The greased pig was caught by Corporal Lanehan, Troop G, 4th Cav. The tug of war was won by the Cavalry team, which defeated in turn the Infantry and Engineer teams. The winner of each event was given \$3 credit at the post exchange.

The men have been very enthusiastic over these athletic sports, and every one has been interested in them. All are sorry the season is over.

The infant son of Lieut. and Mrs. J. F. Edwards, Med. Dept., died this morning.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Aug. 29, 1904.

The batteries of the Artillery garrison held their monthly competition in small arms on Thursday morning, Aug. 26. Capt. J. C. Brooks, Field Art., assisted by 1st Lieut. C. C. Carson, Field Art., was in charge of the contest. The men who had entered in any previous competition this year were not permitted to compete. Only three batteries were entered in the match; the 7th Battery is excused from all post duties owing to its special duty in connection with the new rapid-fire guns, while the 25th Battery is on a practice march to Emporia, Kas., and return. The following is the standing of the three batteries contesting: 19th, 768; 6th, 647; 20th, 604. The highest individual score was made by Private Coombs, 19th Battery, 163.

The post team took sweet revenge on the Wamegoites yesterday afternoon on the home grounds. When the two played together some four weeks ago at Wamego, the soldiers lost to the tune of 6 to 7. Main was in the box for Riley, and after the first inning it was patent to every one that the visitors didn't have a look in. Score: Wamego, 4; Fort Riley, 12. The post team will play games throughout the month of September.

Lieut. Edward T. Donnelly, Field Art., is acting adjutant, etc., of the Artillery subpost during the absence of Capt. C. H. McNeil, on detached service at Manassas. Upon completion of his duties Captain McNeil will avail himself of a two months' leave. He was accompanied by Mrs. McNeil.

Brig. Gen. Francis Moore, the post commander, is commanding the Department of the Missouri in the absence of the department commander, Gen. Theodore J. Wint. Lieut. Creed F. Fox, 11th Cav., aide to General Moore, was in Omaha last week on official business. Capt. William J. Snow, Field Art., left Thursday for Manassas for duty as an umpire. Lieut. J. P. Terrell, 6th Battery, has been assigned to the 20th Field Battery, during the absence of Captain Snow, and will command that organization. Capt. John T. Hains, 11th Cav., has been appointed the successor of Capt. George H. Cameron, 4th Cav., as Secretary of the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery. Captain Cameron left last week for Manassas.

The 7th Field Battery fired the new rapid-fire guns for the first time on Thursday of last week. The battery is making great progress with its new drill and is rapidly becoming accustomed to its new armament, under the diligent instruction of Captain Lassiter. The drill regulations board is expected to arrive at the post this week, when the real work will commence in earnest.

Capt. Lloyd M. Brett, 7th Cav., A.G., of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, was a guest at the post for several days last week. Captain Brett arrived from Washington bringing with him the medals for distribution to the winners in the National Match. Capt. G. O. Cress, 4th Cav., will leave Thursday for Orchard Lake, Mich., where he has been detailed as instructor of military science in the military school of the same name. His son James will enter the academy.

Major Gen. John C. Bates, commanding the Northern Division, accompanied by his aide, Capt. William M. Wright, 2d Inf., arrived at the post on Monday afternoon, and after the customary ceremonies the party left for the range in several vehicles, where the remainder of the afternoon was passed in observing the firing of the different competing teams in the National Match, which was then on. The commanding general proved a most interested spectator, visiting the various firing points, inspecting the methods of scoring, etc. The party was on the range very early on the day following, staying until the close of the firing for the day. That evening a reception was given in honor of the visitors by Gen. and Mrs. Moore. A musical program was rendered by

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

the 4th Cavalry band on the lawn. General Bates and his aide left on the following day for the East. Post Q.M. Sergt. Henry M. Hanson, who has been on duty at the competition camp since their inauguration, left last week Monday for Manassas for duty during the maneuvers. Capt. George W. Gatchell, Field Art., returned from Topeka, Kan., last week where he has been during the period of the encampment of the Kansas National Guard.

The Y.M.C.A. rooms in the new gymnasium building have been thrown open to the garrison. On Thursday evening there is a regular song service at 8 o'clock, and on Saturday evening a literary program is offered. Meetings are also held on Sunday, immediately following retreat, which hour gives those attending an opportunity to reach the chapel in time for the usual 8 o'clock service.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 1, 1904.

There is little doing among the Regulars outside the routine work at the post. Wednesday, however, was an exceptionally busy day all along the line, being the general muster and inspection, the district commander, Col. Samuel M. Mills, directing the work. He has an able staff of young officers, a recent addition being Capt. Samuel A. Kephart, formerly of Fort Warren and now of Fort Strong, commanding the torpedo company. He has been made Artillery District Engineer.

Many improvements are being made by the engineering and quartermaster departments at Fort Warren. Lieut. Edward Gottlieb, 77th Co., C.A., at this station is away on recruiting duty. Major Frederick Marsh has returned to Fort Strong after a three months' leave.

Capt. and Mrs. Fred W. Phisterer and Mrs. Phisterer have left Fort Banks for a visit at Albany, N.Y., with General Phisterer of the N.Y.N.G. They will be absent two months. Prof. and Mrs. Henry Loomis Nelson and Miss Nelson are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Williams, wife of Capt. James M. Williams, and among other departures from this post is Mrs. Merrill, wife of Capt. Thomas E. Merrill, of Colonel Mills's staff. Mrs. Merrill left yesterday in company with Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John L. Tieron, who go to Buffalo to reside. She stopped at Albany to call on the Phisterers.

Capt. Samuel C. Vestal, 59th Co., C.A., rejoices in an unattached post, Fort Andrews, having recently been set apart from Fort Strong. Lieut. and Mrs. White have arrived. A unique feature of this post is the presence of several Porto Rican wives of the non-commissioned officers.

Among sojourners in New England are Rear Admiral Francis Ramsay, U.S.N., retired, at Bennington Center, Vt.; Surg. George A. Lung, U.S.N., who left Lenox today being ordered to the Kentucky and Lieut. Samuel G. Shartle, U.S.A., at Great Diamond Island, Portland Harbor.

The A. and H. A. Company are to have their annual field day at Norfolk, Va., Capt. James M. Usher, their commander, having been there this week to make final arrangements.

Nantucket had a visitor Monday in Rear Admiral Robert D. Evans, who put in on the lighthouse steamer Azalia. Rear Admiral Higginson was also on board.

Boston is to be invaded Saturday by the 10th Battalion, N.Y.N.G., of Albany, Major Strevall commanding. They will be quartered in the South Armory and are coming merely for pleasure. Boston is three regiments short owing to the departure of the 5th, 8th and 9th to Manassas.

Plans for a great naval magazine are well under way at Weymouth, Back river, and the land necessary will be purchased or condemned. Some consternation reigns among the natives in consequence and there will be a general "moving day" when the work actually begins.

Capt. Ellisha S. Benton, U.S.A., comes to Fort Constitution, N.H., from Fort Dupont, Delaware, relieving Lieutenant Miller, who is about to take his examination for promotion.

M.H.B.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Aug. 29, 1904.

The Fort Snelling reservation is about to receive an addition of eight hundred and forty-five acres of land, to be used as a target range for the garrison. The commission appointed to appraise this land has made its report and it was filed in the United States district court last week. When this land is placed in proper condition Fort Snelling will have one of the best target ranges and drill grounds of any post in the country. The tract lies south of the reservation, along the Minnesota river, is irregular in shape, and at one end there is a high bluff, which will afford excellent protection to the surrounding country from stray bullets. The addition will permit the more elaborate maneuvers of modern warfare and places Fort Snelling in the class of the largest and finest posts in the country.

Nine members of the rivers and harbors committee of Congress visited Minneapolis and St. Paul on Friday. They were shown about the city of Minneapolis in the morning, enjoyed a boat ride on the Mississippi river in the afternoon, and were entertained at a banquet given by the Commercial club of St. Paul in the evening. The officers and ladies of Fort Snelling were invited to join in the boat ride down the river and to attend the banquet in the evening. Among those who took in the trip were Col. and Mrs. Williams, Col. and Mrs. C. Gardner, Miss Gardner, Major and Mrs. Leonhaeuser, and Capt. William M. Morrow; they also attended the banquet in the evening.

The hospital at Fort Snelling is to be enlarged. The new building will have two wings and each of them is to be 100 feet long by 40 feet wide, and will cost about \$35,000. Bids for the construction of the additions were opened last week.

Miss Brewer of Baltimore, who has been visiting at the post for the past few months, left last week for St. Louis, Mo., where she will take in the World's Fair. Capt. R. H. Van Deman has returned from Ohio, and with Mrs. Van Deman left on Saturday for Camp Lakeview, Lake City. Captain Van Deman will be in command of the first battalion during their encampment there. Lieut. G. S. Tiffany is awaiting himself of a leave granted sometime ago and left the post on Wednesday to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Tiffany, at Washington, D.C.

The new chief quartermaster of the Department of Dakota, Lieut. Col. W. W. Robinson, Jr., reported for duty at the Army building, St. Paul, last week. Colonel Robinson comes from the department at Seattle, has a long and honorable record, and is well and favorably known in St. Paul.

Miss Hall, a niece of Capt. H. Hall, who has been visiting here for a few weeks, has returned to her home in Missouri. Lieut. Guy E. Carleton, who has been detailed as instructor at the Military Academy, West Point, left the post for his new home on Friday. Lieut. J. F. Ware returned to the post on Wednesday from a leave spent at his home in Virginia. Major Harry A. Leonhaeuser, who has been granted a leave for three months, will leave Fort Snelling early in September, accompanied by his family and will visit his former home in Pennsylvania. He does not expect to return to Fort Snelling for duty, but will rejoin his regiment at San Francisco some time in December.

Active preparations have begun in St. Paul to celebrate in the near future three events of interest and importance for the city and surrounding community, namely, the city's semi-centennial, the completion of the State capital, and the completion of the construction work which practically means a new Fort Snelling. The exact date has not as yet been determined, but it is quite likely that the triple celebration will take place early in October. The celebration is to last two days. On the first day will be commemorated the astonishing growth of the

city, while the second day will exploit the general joy over a marble State capital and a greater Fort Snelling. Various committees have been appointed who are to report the outcome of their preliminary labors to a meeting to be held in the near future.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 29, 1904.

The post is once more showing signs of life. Last week it was like the deserted village; the old class gone, many families away, and the new class not yet come, but the 27th brought all the student officers here to report and every one is rapidly getting settled. The ever perplexing question of quarters kept the quartermaster, Capt. Clarence P. T. Winsley, especially busy, and he has accomplished the difficult task to the satisfaction of every one.

Capt. Isaac N. Lewis will succeed Capt. Henry C. Davis as instructor in the department of electricity the coming year. Col. Lewis Smith and wife, Mrs. Peyton March and children and Miss Fuller are staying at the Sherwood. Miss Ruth Cummins, daughter of Major Albert S. Cummins, is spending the heated term with relatives in Vermont. Brig. Gen. John P. Story paid a flying visit to the post last week to test the rapid-fire guns. Capt. Alston Hamilton and family are here and getting settled in their quarters.

A very sad accident happened Wednesday afternoon when band Sergeant O'Shea's eleven-year-old son was drowned while bathing. The funeral was held in St. Mary's Catholic church Thursday afternoon and was largely attended by the garrison people. Rev. Father Fallon officiated.

Major Garland N. Whistler is visiting Mrs. Whistler at Fort Wadsworth. Major Hamilton Rowan has joined Mrs. Rowan and son in the mountains of Maryland. Capt. H. C. Davis, Mrs. Davis and H. C. Davis, Jr., are spending a month in the Virginia hills.

The Q.M. tug Reno took a jolly party Saturday morning to Newport News to witness the launching of the Louisiana.

Mrs. Edward Millar has been a recent visitor at the post, as the guest of Col. and Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts. Capt. John D. Barrette and Lieut. Stanley D. Embick have returned from leave. Mrs. Taylor Evans and her sisters, the Misses Pullman of Washington, are occupying Admiral Robley D. Evans's cottage on the beach. Mrs. Lawrence Brown and children are the guests of Mrs. Frank Brown at the Chamberlin. Miss Hagood, sister of Capt. Johnson Hagood, and Miss Small, sister of Mrs. Hagood, are spending the summer with Capt. and Mrs. Hagood. Capt. Frederick S. Strong and Capt. Albert C. Blunt are visiting here. Mrs. Bonzano, Miss Bonzano and Miss Gilpin have returned to Philadelphia after a delightful visit to Capt. and Mrs. Frank E. Harris, Gen. Joseph P. Sanger was a recent visitor at the post. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles E. Kilbourne, Jr., gave a charming card party recently in honor of their house guest, Miss Kilbourne.

FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 29, 1904.

The 2d Squadron, 11th Cav., located here gave two exhibitions at the Iowa State Fair last week. The two days the troops were there, Tuesday and Friday, were two of the greatest days of the fair. The soldiers' visit had much to do with making it the most successful that the State has had. Under command of Col. E. D. Thomas the troops marched to the fair grounds, a distance of eight miles. Great credit is due to Colonel Thomas for his efforts. The affair brings the people of the nearby city and the soldiers more in touch with each other and much has been done of late, under his direction, that has made the Army post one of the most popular places in the State. The 11th Cavalry band accompanied the troops and furnished the music for the afternoon and evening of each day. This band is famous among Des Moines people.

The maneuvers on the track received much applause, but the principal attractions of the turn-out were the Cossack charges and Roman and rescue races, participated in by Troop G only, which is generally considered the best drilled and conducted troop in the squadron. The second day nine prizes were given, \$10, \$8 and \$5, for first, second and third in each race. One of the Des Moines papers says that G Troop, 11th Cav., "will be remembered in the history of the State fair on account of its wonderful exhibition of horsemanship. That troop is under command of Capt. Frank Tompkins, celebrated for his wonderful control and training of men in fancy, rough, and daring riding. The work done by the troop was almost equal to that of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Shows." This same troop is going to march to the county fair, about twenty miles from the post, and give exhibitions for a few days, upon request.

There is considerable talk of a town being incorporated in the vicinity of the fort, to be called after the fort. If this is done it will be much more convenient for the soldiers. There are already a post office and three or four business houses just outside the reservation.

Two regiments of the Iowa National Guard (63d and 55th) are camping on their new grounds, Camp Crocker, for a few days. There are about 1,200 in all. Many of the officers have their wives with them.

The band is now in its new quarters and has reached twenty-nine in number. It is under the leadership of A. Perwein, who has had thirteen years' experience in U.S. Army bands as cornet soloist and served as solo cornetist in the Military Academy band for two years.

General Chaffee's inspection of the post, two weeks ago last Sunday, was short. He reviewed the troop in full pack, also the quarters, stables and other buildings, and left with his escort for Fort Leavenworth in the evening. He was well pleased with the condition of the troops and post in general, saying that "you have a fine location."

NEW YORK.

Lieut. Col. William A. Stokes, of the 23d Regiment, N.G.N.Y., who has been unanimously elected colonel, vice Barnes, resigned, joined the regiment as a private in Company I, April 18, 1884. He has taken an active part in all affairs of the regiment, particularly in rifle shooting, and his choice is considered an excellent one.

Co. G, 69th N.G.N.Y., after three attempts has at last elected a captain in place of Duffy promoted major. He is 1st Lieut. Bernard F. Cummings. When the votes were counted it was found that there were sixty-one ballots and only fifty-one voters. At the previous election there were sixty voters and sixty-one ballots. Colonel Duffy came into the room at once and informed those present that they must elect a candidate, or it would be left to the Governor to appoint. It was also decided that the ballots should be examined to see that no man put in two ballots. When the balloting was about half through some one protested that the election was illegal because the men were not in uniform as called for by the code. Orders were then given that the men put on their uniforms and start over again. Private Wigmore, who was brought from Bellevue Hospital to vote, had his foot bandaged up so that he could not get his military trousers over his foot, so he was allowed to vote with his well leg encased in military trousers, and was carried to the polls by two members of the company. When the final ballot was counted it was found that Lieutenant Cummings had twenty-seven votes and Lieut. James Dillon twenty-four. Cummings was declared elected.

In honor of the birthday of Capt. Louis Wendel, 1st

Battery, N.G.N.Y., on Aug. 28, officers and members of the battery made up a riding party in command of Lieut. E. Elkan and visited the captain at Fort Wadsworth, where he was entertained at breakfast. Lieutenant Elkan on behalf of the battery wished the captain every prosperity, and the captain in turn thanked those present for their kindly manifestations. An exceptionally beautiful floral horseshoe six feet high by five feet wide was presented to Captain Wendel by the employees of the armory.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

The military department and particularly General Cole, adjutant general, are highly elated at the enthusiasm prevailing among the officers and enlisted men of the brigade in regard to their tour of duty at Manassas, Sept. 3-12, inclusive. The strength of the brigade reporting at Manassas, in command of Brig. Gen. Russell Frost, consisting of the Signal Corps, Capt. William F. M. Rogers; Battery A, Capt. William J. O'Brien; machine gun battery, Capt. William H. Sears; Troop A, Cavalry; 1st Inf., Col. Edward Schultz; 2d Infantry, Col. Theodore H. Sucher; 3d Infantry, Col. Gilbert L. Fitch, and 1st Cavalry, will comprise a grand total of 199 officers, 2,724 enlisted men and 223 horses.

The Hartford companies, 1st Infantry, anticipated work to be performed at Manassas by out door drills in the city parks. Marked enthusiasm prevails in the companies with a laudable ambition to excel.

Saturday evening, Aug. 27, Companies K and L of Wallingford and Meriden, respectively, under command of Capt. Joseph DeCantillon and George C. Abbott, engaged in a practice march, bivouac, with pitching of tents in the open field. The camp was named "Camp Norton," in honor of Major Henry Norton, Jr., of the 3d Battalion, 2d Infantry.

Company G, 1st Infantry, Capt. John Hickey, has a body of fine looking men, and the town is proud of its military record. From the time of organization in 1871, until the present, the wealthy silk manufacturers, Cheney Brothers, have interested themselves in the welfare of the company and for successive generations have had some member of the family as an officer or in the ranks.

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

The Ohio State rifle team, in charge of Col. E. T. Miller, left Saturday, Aug. 27, for Sea Girt, N.J., to participate in the Interstate shoot, which begins there next week. Capt. C. B. Winders, Ohio's crack shot, goes with the team and will make an effort to win first honors in the individual shooting. He recently made some new shooting records. At 900 yards he made nineteen straight bull's-eyes and twenty-nine straights at 500 yards. He was promoted from corporal to inspector of small arms, with the rank of captain, on the staff of Major Gen. Charles Dick, division commander of the Guard. The Ohio Guard has shown great improvement in rifle shooting during the past year. The Ohio team is as follows, the names being given in the order of marksmanship: Capt. Charles B. Winders, division staff; Pvt. J. E. Murray, Battery A; Capt. Frank Beer, 8th Inf.; Lieut. W. H. Richards, 2d Inf.; Lieut. J. C. Seman, 5th Inf.; Pvt. Ross Frey, 2d Inf.; Lieut. J. W. Smith, 2d Inf.; Lieut. C. B. Benedict, 7th Inf.; Lieut. Ben South, 1st Inf.; Pvt. W. H. Smith, 5th Inf.; Post Sgt. W. Z. Reil, 1st Brigade; Pvt. H. E. Simon, 2d Inf.; Lieut. E. B. Marter, 2d Inf.; Sgt. C. E. Orr, 4th Inf.; Sgt. C. B. Chisholm, 5th Inf.; Corp. Wayne Frey, 2d Inf. Col. E. S. Bryant, 2d Inf., has been detailed captain of the team.

PENNSYLVANIA.

In the re-election of a colonel, lieutenant colonel, and two majors in the 14th Regiment of Pennsylvania on Sept. 19, a lively fight is promised. Colonel Thompson, under whose command the 14th has won a leading place in the division, is a candidate for re-election, as are Lieutenant Colonel Corbett and Majors Fowler and Ewing. A number of the disaffected officers are hunting for a candidate to put against Colonel Thompson.

Brigadier General Schall will accompany Governor Pennypacker and staff to Antietam on Sept. 16, where the dedication of the monuments to the Pennsylvania regiments will be had on the following day.

The armory of Company G, 6th Infantry, at Doylestown, is to be rebuilt by Oct. 1. When all the work is finished Company G will be quartered as well as any single company in the regiment.

Colonel Clement, of the 12th Infantry, has been re-elected colonel. Colonel Waters, of the 13th Regiment, declined a re-election and Lieutenant Colonel Stillwell was chosen as the regimental commander. He served in the Spanish war as major and lieutenant colonel of the 13th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The finest vessel in the U.S. Navy ever loaned an organization of Naval Militia, is the monitor Puritan, which has been ordered turned over to the District of Columbia Naval Militia. She is a modern double-turreted armored monitor, which cost over \$2,500,000, not including armament. Her displacement is 6,060 tons; her battery includes four 12-inch breech-loading rifles, six 4-inch rapid firing guns, six 6-pound rapid firing guns, two automatic one-pounders, two rapid fire guns. The District naval battalion, with a skeleton crew of officers and men of the United States Navy, will go aboard the ship at League Island Navy Yard, Sept. 3, and remain about five days getting the vessel into shape, after which they will proceed to sea. Target practice with all the guns on board will then be indulged in, and the men will be drilled in various features of sea work; a cruise lasting about ten days will be taken along the coast and the ship will then be taken up the bay and the Potomac river to Washington.

VARIOUS NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

Battery C, 1st Battalion Light Artillery, M.V.M., of Lawrence, Mass., left Aug. 27 for the World's Fair, St. Louis, stopping en route at Niagara Falls.

The 10th Battalion, of Albany, N.Y., will make a trip to Boston Sept. 3, to remain over Labor Day.

At a session of the Court of Inquiry, on Aug. 26, appointed by Governor Terrell, of Georgia, to meet in Savannah, to investigate the conduct of the two companies of Georgia State troops which allowed a mob to take two convicted negro murderers from the jail and burn them at the stake. Captain Hitch stated that the plans of the mob had been so carefully laid that not even a regiment of soldiers could have successfully resisted them. The plans, he declared, even contemplated the destruction of the railroad leading to Statesboro in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements should they have been ordered to the scene. Captain Hitch and non-commissioned officers and privates testified to the alleged collusion of the Sheriff and some of the deputies with the mob. Some of the soldiers swore that Sheriff Kendrick had himself opened the door of the guard room and pointed out the prisoners to the mob, which was hard upon his heels. The Sheriff, moreover, told the two sergeants on duty, according to their testimony, that he had seen Captain Hitch and was acting upon his instructions in turning over the negroes to the lynchers.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

N. G. S. M.—A sentry walks post at fixed bayonet. The sentry halts facing outward on his post and waits for the relief to halt facing him, when both come to port arms.

A SUBSCRIBER asks: A.G.O. 39, April 24, 1902, gives grade No. 12 and includes sergeants major, regimental, and sergeants major, senior grade, Artillery Corps. A.G.O. No. 87, June 19, 1903, places sergeants major, senior grade, Artillery Corps, in with the post non-commissioned staff grade 13. Regulations state that in each grade date of commission, appointment or warrant determines the order of precedence. Question: Does sergeant major, senior grade, Artillery Corps, rank with post non-commissioned according to his date of warrant, or does he rank the entire post non-commissioned staff of class 13, regardless of date of his warrant? Answer: In the Army Regulations now under consideration sergeants major, senior grade, Artillery Corps, rank with regimental, sergeant major and master electrician, according to date of warrant. Sergeants major, junior grade, Art. Corps, rank with squadron and battalion sergeants major, color sergeants, chief trumpeters, principal musicians and battalion sergeants major of Engineers, according to date of warrant.

A and B asks: "A" claims that since the transfer of sergeants major, S.G., and J.G., Art. Corps, to the post non-commissioned staff, they rank in grade 13, see G.O. 39, A.G.O., 1902, amendment to Par. 9 A.R., 1901, also G.O. 87, A.G.O., 1903, amendment to Par. 100, A.R., 1901. "B" claims that the transfer of sergeants major, S.G. and J.G., Art. Corps, to the post non-commissioned staff, does not change their grade of rank, and that they still remain in grades 12 and 13, respectively. If it is as "A" claims, we have in the Service at the present time sergeants major, J.G., Art. Corps, who rank sergeants major, S.G., Art. Corps. Answer: In the Army Regulations, now under consideration sergeants major, senior grade, Artillery Corps, rank with regimental sergeants major and master electricians, according to date of warrant. Sergeants major, junior grade, Artillery Corps, rank with squadron and battalion sergeants major, color sergeants, chief trumpeters, principal musicians and battalion sergeants major of Engineers according to date of warrant.

R. F. F. asks: The whereabouts of the following men, members of the 6th U.S. Artillery band during the winter of 98-99: Charles Lamar, Jesse Woodward, Arthur Duprez and Joe Zimmerman. The first named, Charles Lamar, was afterwards bandmaster of the 24th U.S. Artillery band, and is now presumably on the retired list of the Army. Answer: The War Department will not answer this question until it knows positively why the information is desired.

A SUBSCRIBER asks: If a soldier gets an appointment as a lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts, and should happen to remain in the Scouts as a lieutenant until he is retired, what pay would he retire on? Answer: When a soldier gets an appointment as an officer in the Philippine Scouts, he is discharged from the U.S. Army, and therefore cannot go on the retired list while in the Scouts, having become entirely separated from the enlisted force of the U.S. Army.

W. F. C. asks: (1). Is fours right (or left) about executed on a fixed or movable pivot? The tactics doesn't state distinctly. (2). Is it permissible or proper to form evening parade without first fixing bayonets? (3). What is the position of the body at parade rest? That is, is the body inclined forward, weight resting on both legs or is the body straight with the right leg? Answer: (1). Fours right about is executed on a fixed pivot. (2). Bayonets should not be fixed for evening parade. (3). Body straight, shoulders square to the front, weight resting on right leg.

CO. F asks: Does the old sentinel in turning over his orders to the new, face out from his post or does he face across his post? Answer: He faces out.

J. S. asks a good authority on dogs and field trials. Answer: Field and Fancy, 5 and 7 Dey street, New York City. It is the best authority we know of, and also publishes all the important gun records made by both military and civilians.

DEBT asks: Can an enlisted chief petty officer be compelled to pay his debts, contracted outside of the Navy for uniforms? If so, how may I collect them? Can you make any enlisted man pay his debts? Answer: He cannot. The Navy Regulations are silent as to debts contracted by enlisted men.

A. F. L.—Be a little more definite in your question. The Hancock is a receiving ship at the navy yard, New York. State what port she was bound to from San Francisco, so that we can give you date of sailing you want.

P. M. asks: Being in column of fours at a halt, to form column of files. At command "Right by file" does the company come to "right shoulder arms"? Answer: Yes.

J. M.—It is impossible to say what decision a medical examiner would take as to the bad teeth of a candidate for appointment until he was examined. The teeth must be sound. If a man had his jaws full of bad teeth he

certainly could not pass. Write to the superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., for a copy of the rules governing the examination of candidates.

J. K.—There has not been any volume of "Cullum's Biographical Register" published between Vol. III, supplement and Vol. IV, supplement. The Historical Dictionary and Register of the U.S. Army, by Heitman, has the information you want. If you desire the record we can give it to you.

J. H. C.—Write to the Revenue Cutter Division of the Treasury Department for a copy of the printed rules governing the examination of cadets.

MILITARY HISTORIAN.—Write to the Military Secretary, War Department, Washington, D.C., and he will undoubtedly give you the information you desire.

O. K. asks: Where he can get the names and addresses of the engineers and superintendents of construction, in Georgia and South Carolina, employed in the Quartermaster's Department, U.S. Army. Answer: Write to the office of the Quartermaster General, U.S.A., Washington, D.C., enclosing stamped addressed envelope for a reply, and you may get the list you want.

READER asks: Having claim for two months extra pay, Philippine service, who is the proper person to address? Answer: The Auditor for the War Department, Washington, D.C.

M. asks: At Fort McKinley, Me., a man is transferred from the 23d Co., C.A., to the 7th Co., Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., and the order transferring him says, the expenses of the transfer will be borne by the soldier and transportation will not be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department. Is he entitled to any commutation of rations at \$25 per day, or will he have to pay all expenses, just as the order calls for? Answer: He will have to pay all expenses, as called for by the order.

Mc. asks: I enlisted and gave my wrong age; I was honorably discharged as a sergeant, was a first-class gunner and the character given me excellent. I was never tried or got into trouble of any kind. I want to enlist now. Do you think I could have my age straightened out without getting into trouble, and if so, how would I go about it? Answer: All that is necessary is for you to give your right age when you enlist again. Nothing will be done about prior enlistment, and it will not in any way affect your record.

C. asks: If it is customary for the remains of officers of the Navy dying in foreign countries to be brought to the United States on a cargo steamer, presumably as freight. Answer: Yes, but proper care is always taken of such remains.

T. E. R. asks: Has a marine the right to admittance to the Sailors' Home if he is discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability contracted in line of duty? Answer: Yes, if he has served twenty years.

CONSTANT READER asks: Has the bill passed making service in the Marine Corps count on retirement in the Navy. Answer: No. (2). Can a marine, who enlists in the Navy get thirty days' furlough on enlisting immediately after being discharged from the Marine Corps? Answer: No. (3). Is there any extra money with a sharpshooter's medal? Answer: With small arms, no; but some extra pay is given marines who get medals for big gun pointing, as is paid in the Navy.

A. S. P. asks: I was discharged as a gunnery sergeant after serving ten years in the U.S.M.C. Could I be enlisted in the Navy as a master-at-arms, first-class, if I had good recommendations from some naval officer whom I had served under? Answer: An exceptionally good man, highly recommended, could, under these circumstances, be enlisted as a master-at-arms, first-class.

H. W. D. asks: What the positions are that have recently been created in the Army for men with knowledge of electricity and telephony. What are the requirements for the position, and how can a civilian obtain it? Answer: Electrician sergeants and master electricians, Artillery Corps, instructed at the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten. Master signal electricians of Signal Corps and signal sergeants. For details apply to War Department for a recruiting circular referring to these grades.

C. T. E. asks: If a man being a duly qualified gunner in the Coast Artillery leaves it one year after examination, on account of expiration of term of service, and re-enlists (within thirty days) in Field Artillery, will he still draw gunner's pay without an examination in Field Artillery subjects until the date that his certificate of gunner, three years from date of examination in Coast Artillery expires? Answer: Yes.

J. V. M. asks: The approximate time when the Artillery companies at Honolulu will be ordered home, and where they will be stationed. Answer: There are no plans regarding movement of Artillery companies from Honolulu to this country. The unit of these companies may stay indefinitely.

X. Y. Z. asks: (1). When is the 23d Infantry booked to return to the United States? (2). What regiments of Infantry are stationed at the Presidio and Governors Island, and how long have they served there? Also at Fort Sheridan? Answer: (1). Early in 1906. (2). E, F, G and H, of 8th Infantry, since Oct. 12, 1902, at Governors Island; 10th Infantry at Presidio, arrived September, 1903; 28th Infantry at Presidio, arrived Jan. 14, 1904; Cos. A, D, E, F, G and H, of 27th Infantry at Fort Sheridan, arrived Feb. 24, 1904.

J. L. H. asks: How he stands among the list of eligibles for appointment as post quartermaster sergeant, U.S.A., and if known, when will the remainder of the newly authorized fifty post quartermaster sergeants be appointed? Answer: For the present the War Department refuses to answer this question of standing. The remaining nine vacancies will not be filled immediately, as had been thought, but probably within a couple of months.

READER asks: The address of Capt. A. N. Stark, Med. Dept., U.S.A. It is the Isthmian Canal Commission, Star Building, Washington, D.C.

J. L. S.—The decision of Lieut. Col. John A. Hull, A.J.A.G., U.S.A., relative to the case of Charles L. Causler, in our issue of Aug. 20, should have referred to him as late 2d lieutenant, Co. C, 39th U.S. Volunteers, instead of 29th U.S. Volunteers.

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BORN.

ASHBURN.—At New Richmond, Ohio, Aug. 26, 1904, to Mrs. Thomas Q. Ashburn, wife of Capt. Thomas Q. Ashburn, A.C., a son, Thomas Q. Ashburn, Jr.

CRAIG.—To the wife of Emmett J. Craig, dental surgeon, U.S.A., at Ord Barracks, Monterey, Cal., Aug. 23, 1904, a daughter.

LONG.—To the wife of Percy M. Long, Springfield, Mass., on Aug. 22, 1904, a son, Enneking Waldron Long.

NESBITT.—At Lucena, Tayabas, P.I., Aug. 31, 1904, to the wife of Capt. William F. Nesbit, 4th Inf., a daughter, Katherine Spencer.

PERSONS.—At Fort Flagler, Wash., Aug. 24, 1904, to the wife of Lieut. E. E. Persons, asst. surg., U.S.A., a son, Elbert Lapsley Persons.



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MARRIED.

BACH—WOODWARD.—At Plattsburgh, N.Y., Aug. 27, 1904, Lieut. Christian A. Bach, 7th U.S. Cav., and Miss Helen Douglas Woodward.

GRAHAM—MOORE.—At Mare Island, Cal., Aug. 24, 1904, Lieut. John S. Graham, U.S.N., and Miss Frances J. Moore, daughter of Comdr. C. B. T. Moore, U.S.N.

HAWKINS—FACKLER.—At Salisbury, Conn., Aug. 17, 1904, Lieut. Wilford Judson Hawkins, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and Miss Julia Davenport Fackler.

KEATLEY—SMITH.—At Baltimore, Md., Aug. 14, 1904, Dr. H. W. Keatley, U.S. Marine Hospital Service, and Miss Helen Harmon Smith, niece of the late Capt. W. W. Reisinger, U.S.N.

KILBOURNE—METTS.—At Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Aug. 16, 1904, Capt. Lincoln F. Kilbourne, 26th U.S. Inf., and Miss Maud Metts.

SUPPLEE—KELLY.—At Baltimore, Md., Aug. 23, 1904, Lieut. H. Clay M. Supplee, 19th U.S. Inf., and Miss Sue Markland Kelly.

VOORHEES—FOLSOM.—At Lenox, Mass., Aug. 20, 1904, Mr. Clark G. Voorhees and Miss Maud Christine Folsom, sister-in-law of Lieut. Charles S. Haight, 4th U.S. Cav.

DIED.

EDWARDS.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 29, 1904, the infant son of Lieut. and Mrs. J. F. Edwards, Med. Dept.

ELTONHEAD.—At Detroit, Mich., Aug. 29, 1904, suddenly, Francis E. Eltonhead, formerly a major in the 14th U.S. Infantry, who resigned from the Army Oct. 15, 1903. He was a member of the class of 1875, U.S. Military Academy. Interment at Philadelphia at convenience of family.

HASCALL.—At Oak Park, Ill., Aug. 30, 1904, Gen. Milo Smith Hascall, U.S.V., a graduate of the U.S.M.A., who resigned from the Army as a 2d lieutenant in the 2d Artillery, Sept. 30, 1853.

HEALY.—At San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 31, 1904, Capt. Michael A. Healy, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service.

LE GROW.—At Portland, Ore., Aug. 9, 1904, Mr. Asa Stanley Le Grow, father of Mrs. Robert D. Walsh and Mrs. John S. Winn.

LEONARD.—At Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 26, 1904, Julius Leonard, father of the wife of Capt. J. C. Waterman, 7th U.S. Cav., aged eighty-three years.

MERRITT.—At New York city, N.Y., Aug. 27, 1904, Major Thomas E. Merritt, U.S.A., retired.

TURTON.—At Marahul, P.I., Aug. 29, 1904, by suicide, 2d Lieut. Fitzgerald S. Turton, 22d U.S. Inf.

WATERMAN.—At Dublin, Ireland, Aug. 19, 1904, Rufus Waterman, Jr., formerly a lieutenant in the U.S.N., who resigned Dec. 8, 1871.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The War Department is advised by telegraph of the departure of the following troops from their stations for Manassas, Va.:

Headquarters, band, six companies 16th Inf., 21 officers, 322 enlisted men, one officer, 12 enlisted men medical department on Aug. 27, 1904, from Fort McPherson, Ga.

First Battalion, 16th Inf., consisting of 10 officers 249 men and one medical officer and 8 men Hospital Corps, from Fort Slocum, New York, on Aug. 27, 1904.

Field staff, band, troops A, B, C, E, G, K, L, 7th Cav., Aug. 26, 1904 from Camp George H. Thomas Ga.

Companies E, F, H, I, K, L, 16th Inf., Aug. 27, 1904, from Fort McPherson, Ga.

The War Department is also advised by telegram of the arrival of Troop G, 5th Cav., at Fort Grant, Ariz., from Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

The War Department has been advised by telegram from the Commanding General, Department of the East, Governors Island, New York, of the departure of Companies I, K and M, 1st Inf.; L and K, 8th Inf., 320 men, 15 officers, from Fort Porter, for Manassas, Va., on Aug. 27, 1904; and headquarters, band, Companies A, D, E, F, G, I, K, L and M, 5th Inf., 38 officers, 584 enlisted men from Plattsburgh Barracks, New York, for Manassas, Va., on Aug. 27, 1904.

The War Department has been advised by cable from Major Gen. James F. Wade, commanding Philippines Division, of the arrival of transport Logan from San Francisco, Cal., on Sept. 1, 1904.

The War Department is advised by Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, commanding Department of California, of the sailing of transport Thomas on Sept. 1, with 174 unassigned Infantry recruits, 127 Cavalry, under charge of Major Johnson, Captain Ryer, 13th; Lieutenant Ellis, 14th Cav.; Captain Toney, 7th; Lieutenants Woodhouse, 4th; Sharpe, 20th; Smith, 22d Inf.; Brooks and Decourt, Philippine Scouts; six post quartermaster sergeants, two casuals, five Hospital Corps men; Lieutenant Eastman, Med. Dept.; Contract Surgeons Wells and Purnell. The following passengers were also aboard: Lieutenants Johnson, 2d; Van Way, 12th Cav.; Erickson, 7th; Brambilla, 14th; Parsons, 20th Inf.; Gunckel, contract dental surgeon. Two Army nurse corps, female. Three recruits 92d Co., C.A., Honolulu.

In the Argentine Republic soldiers are exercised and coached in football. No doubt their capacity for running, wrestling and rushing, for dash and impact, and for swiftness and endurance will be largely increased by this training.

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SMALL ARMS PRACTICE IN MINDANAO.

Malabang, Mindanao, P.I., July 8, 1904.

Within a year we have discovered a place for a small arms range, ample ranges for a four company, four troop, post; that is a range 1,500 yards long, thirty-two targets. We have built the shelters for the objectives and completed the range at a cost to the United States of less than \$800. The capacity of the range exceeds that of any on any military reservation owned by the United States. We have had this season a brigade use it, viz: 1st Cavalry, four troops, the 17th and 23d Infantry.

On Dec. 7-11, 1903, the first competition in small arms firing ever had in the Philippines Division, was held on the Malabang range, and G.O. 4, Headquarters, Department of Mindanao, Jan. 12, 1904, announced five men of the eight teams members as belonging to the 23d Infantry, the remaining three team members being 17th Infantry men.

The second annual competition for the Department of Mindanao was held at Malabang, July 5-8, 1904. Omitting distinguished marksmen and the Engineer Corps, forty-one competitors participated, as follows: Nineteen from the 17th Infantry; fourteen, each, from the 22d and 23d Infantry. The regiment last named received nine places on the team, and the writer does not know of any score having been made in authorized competition equaling, either the gold medal score or exceeding the average percentage of the team of twelve. The result shows that the 23d has worked to some purpose. A team made up of such shots could be a formidable one to encounter. The result shows practically and suggestively that these soldiers know that the business of soldiering is to know how to shoot.

The following is the result of the Infantry competition, Department of Mindanao, at Malabang, Mindanao, July 6, 1904, for the first and second day:

	1st Day.	2d Day.	To- tal.	Or- der.
17th Infantry.				
1st Lieut. H. P. Hobbs.....	223	240	473	31
1st Lieut. C. S. Frank.....	173	204	377	42
Corp. John Lagan.....	249	244	493	24
Sergt. N. J. Dickson.....	242	257	499	20
Sergt. W. H. Gohn.....	232	248	480	29
1st Sergt. R. M. Richards.....	206	196	401	41
Corp. Christian Jenson.....	263	241	504	15
Pvt. Edward Gaines.....	208	211	419	39
Sergt. G. W. Clayton.....	199	204	403	40
Pvt. Ole Kleven.....	199	221	420	38
Pvt. Thomas Finley.....	267	255	522	
Sergt. Lewis Williams.....	199	242	441	35
Sergt. F. O. Crystal.....	223	245	468	33
Cook M. D. Smith.....	211	Sick.		
22d Infantry.				
Capt. J. R. R. Hannay.....	211	221	432	36
1st Lieut. Robert Whitfield.....	235	247	482	28
Sergt. T. T. Bryan.....	267	238	505	13
Pvt. W. J. Morse.....	249	236	485	26
Pvt. William A. Vickery.....	246	272	518	8
Pvt. G. H. Taylor.....	218	231	449	34
Art. T. G. Red.....	224	261	495	21
Mus. Joseph Orsek.....	267	226	483	27
1st Sergt. M. Mulhall.....	223	202	425	37
Corp. Ernest McEachin.....	251	249	500	18
Art. G. Gilbertson.....	260	249	509	12
Sergt. J. Zavodsky.....	260	253	513	10
Pvt. B. C. Smith.....	226	261	487	25
Corp. Oscar Peck.....	260	254	514	9

23d Infantry.	242	252	494	23
1st Lieut. I. A. Saxton.....	228	263	501	16
Sergt. Louis Pleau.....	253	277	529	4
Mus. F. A. Bailey.....	247	278	535	6
Pvt. John Mason.....	250	254	504	14
Pvt. James W. Whittier.....	223	273	501	17
Pvt. J. R. Page.....	222	267	529	3
Corp. Carl Zeisig.....	231	264	495	22
Corp. E. N. Laboult.....	220	252	472	32
Art. W. F. Laucher.....	243	257	500	19
Art. George Howard.....	265	245	510	11
Pvt. Grover C. Smith.....	270	274	544	2
Sergt. W. L. Ross.....	282	279	561	1
Drum Major J. Houston.....	273	254	527	5
Corp. W. S. Stevenson, Engrs.....	223	244	476	30
*L. Corp. W. Donald, 17th Inf.	253	258	511	10

*Distinguished marksmen.

The following are the members of the department rifle team, with their scores made in competition for places on the team:

S.F.	R.F.	S.F. To.
Sergt. W. L. Ross, 23d Inf.....	326	323
Sergt. L. Pleau, 23d Inf.....	338	191
Mus. F. A. Bailey, 23d Inf.....	325	206
Corp. O. Peck, 23d Inf.....	300	214
Pvt. J. R. Page, 23d Inf.....	316	213
Sergt. J. Zavodsky, 23d Inf.....	323	190
Pvt. G. C. Smith, 23d Inf.....	330	214
Drum Maj. J. Houston, 23d Inf.....	323	223
Art. G. Gilbertson, 23d Inf.....	318	191
Art. G. Howard, 23d Inf.....	324	186
1st Lieut. I. A. Saxton, 23d Inf.....	291	210
Corp. C. Zeisig, 23d Inf.....	317	178

Average, 770.

Sergt. Wirt L. Ross, Co. M, 23d Inf., made remarkable scores, coming out No. 1 in each day's shooting. The number of competitors was as follows: Co. K, C.E., 1; 17th Inf., 15 (including one D.M.); 23d Inf., 14; 23d Inf., 14; total, 44.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Aug. 25, 1904.

This yard has lived up to its reputation of being one of the gayest of naval stations this week. Card parties, at homes, and a christening have followed each other in quick succession, and yesterday the climax was reached in one of the prettiest weddings that has ever been solemnized at Mare Island—that of Miss Frances Jones Moore and Lieut. John S. Graham.

On Monday afternoon Mrs. Charles P. Bagg was the hostess at a very delightful card party, given at her quarters at the hospital here, at which she entertained a number of ladies of the yard at six-handed euchre. Miss Caroline McDougal won the first prize, while the second one was captured by Mrs. John T. Myers. Those present were Miss Simons, Miss Helen Simons, Miss Anne Gray, of San Francisco, Mrs. Percival C. Pope, Mrs. Franklin J. Drake, Mrs. C. B. T. Moore, Miss Frances Moore, Mrs. F. B. Zahm, Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, Jr., Miss Lily McCailla, Miss Stella McCalla, Mrs. R. M. Cutts, Mrs. J. T. Myers, Mrs. Charles P. Kindelberger, Miss Caroline McDougal, Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. James H. Glen-non.

Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur MacArthur entertained a number of friends very pleasantly at a remarkably pretty dinner at their quarters recently. Pink was the color chosen for the table decorations, and the scheme was cleverly carried out with pink flowers, candles and shades. Covers were laid for twelve, those present being Surg. and Mrs. Charles P. Bagg, Surg. and Mrs. Charles P. Kindelberger, Surg. and Mrs. Taylor, Miss Lily McCailla, Miss Frances Waggoner, Capt. James T. Bootes and Pay Insp. Leeds C. Kerr. Mrs. MacArthur also entertained at a small afternoon card party during the week, the ladies present spending a jolly afternoon at seven-handed euchre. Mrs. D. P. Hall, of Vallejo, showed herself most skillful in the game, capturing the pretty prize offered. The other ladies present were Mrs. Zahm, Mrs. Fenton, Mrs. Myers, Mrs. Kindelberger, Mrs. Hagner and Mrs. David Potter.

Lieut. Comdr. William Truxton, formerly of the Independence, who has been on sick leave for several months, has gone East in the hope that the change may prove beneficial to his health. Since his return from the Yosemite a few weeks ago, he has been visiting friends here.

Mrs. Grayson Dutton, of San Francisco, was the guest of honor at a card party given recently by her sister, Mrs. Charles P. Kindelberger, at her home in Vallejo. Mrs. Kindelberger had invited a large number of the ladies to meet her sister, and the game of five hundred served to pass the hours very delightfully.

Carl Moore, the son of Comdr. and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore, who is shortly to leave for the East, where he will attend a preparatory school before entering the Naval Academy, was the guest of honor at a party given by the children of the yard on Saturday evening, Aug. 20. Children of officers and civilians alike participated in the pleasant affair, and during the course of the evening presented Carl with a handsome gold watch fob, inscribed with the letter 'M' in old English script.

The christening of little Arthur MacArthur, third, the son of Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, Jr., took place at St. Peter's Chapel here at four o'clock on the afternoon of Sunday, Aug. 21. The little fellow's birth a few weeks ago made General MacArthur and Admiral McCailla the happiest of grandfathers, and the christening was accordingly an event long to be remembered. Rear

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Drake, Comdr. and Mrs. J. H. Bull, Miss Williamson, Col. and Mrs. Pope, Mrs. F. H. Holmes, of San Francisco, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Glennon, Lieut. and Mrs. MacArthur, Mrs. John T. Myers, Lieut. Comdr. E. D. Griffin, Comdr. George B. Ransom and Civil Engr. H. H. Rousseau, Mrs. F. H. Holmes, formerly of the yard, is up from San Francisco on a visit to Mrs. Percival C. Pope.

The U.S.S. Solace arrived in San Francisco harbor last Friday night, having heralded her coming when eighty miles outside of the Golden Gate by means of wireless telegraphy. On Sunday morning she steamed up to the yard. The ship was joined in San Francisco by Mrs. James H. Bull, wife of the commanding officer, who came out from his family home in Washington, D.C., in time to join her husband upon his arrival from the Philippines. She is accompanied by her daughter, Miss Marjorie Bull, and by Miss Williamson, daughter of Chief Engr. Williamson, and all three will remain with Commander Bull on the Solace during the months that the ship is in port.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 30, 1904.

All the vessels of the Coast Squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral James H. Sands, and upon which the midshipmen have been taking their summer cruise, have now arrived in Annapolis harbor, or in the offing just outside. The midshipmen will go on a month's leave to-day and to-morrow. The fleet consists of the battleships Massachusetts and Texas, the monitors Florida, Nevada and Arkansas, the practice ship Chesapeake, the old-type frigate Hartford and the torpedo-boat destroyers Whipple, Truxtun, Macdonough, Hopkins, Hull and Lawrence. The Arkansas came here Sunday on account of the illness of Comdr. C. E. Vreeland.

An examination will be held at the Naval Academy on Sept. 8, to fill the position of sub-inspector in the Department of Steam Engineering, open to all persons having had experience in this kind of work. The pay of the position is \$4 per diem.

The Navy Department is making arrangements to test a new device for transporting 5- and 6-inch guns on shore. Major Lincoln Karmann, who is in command of the marine barracks at the Academy, will have charge of the test.

Midshipman H. T. Letton, of Nebraska, a member of the new fourth class has resigned on account of physical disability. Lieut. Comdr. W. T. Worthington has gone to New York on business in connection with the construction of the new electric plant at the Naval Academy. Midshipman Abram Claude, attached to the U.S.S. Ohio, paid a short visit to his family in Annapolis, this week. Major Lincoln Karmann, U.S.M.C., will be one of the representatives of the Marine Corps at the maneuvers at Manassas and will leave here on Sept. 5. Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland, the commanding officer of the monitor Arkansas, who was brought here last Sunday suffering with acute gastritis, is improving rapidly.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Aug. 27, 1904.

A large detachment of recruits arrived in the garrison to-day, in command of Capt. Patrick H. Mullay.

A thoroughly enjoyable hop was given Friday evening by Capt. and Mrs. Guy G. Palmer for their guests, Lieut. and Mrs. Bruce Palmer and Mrs. Carey, wife of Capt. Edward C. Carey, 30th Inf. During the evening a punch was served and afterward ices and cakes.

Gen. Theodore J. Wint, commander of the Department of the Missouri, with Major C. R. Noyes and Lieuts. C. C. Allen and W. L. Karnes, of his staff, and four clerks,

left Monday evening for Manassas, to participate in the maneuvers.

On Wednesday the 3d Battalion returned on a special train on the Burlington from David City, Neb., where they attended the State militia encampment.

Lieut. Clarence C. Culver, 3d Cav., and Miss Culver, of Lincoln, Neb., were the guests, Friday and Saturday, of Lieut. and Mrs. Charles W. Weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Allen K. B. Hannay are the guests of Mrs. Hannay's mother, Mrs. W. W. Lowe. Mrs. Williams Carleton returned from Fort Sheridan, Ill., where she has been spending the past week with Miss Bertha Hutton.

On Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Harry H. Tebbets left for Fort Leavenworth, where Captain Tebbets will attend the officers' school. Mrs. Helen Ketcham and Miss Nora Casey were guests in the garrison on Thursday. Miss Johnson, of San Antonio, Texas, who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Lindsay P. Rucker, left for St. Louis on Thursday afternoon. Captain and Mrs. H. L. Threlkeld have returned from a twenty days' leave.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Aug. 29, 1904.

Lieut. J. E. McDonald, 24th Inf., an old Fort Thomas boy, who was recently married to Miss Mueller, of Camp Washington, Ohio, with his bride, visited his home in this vicinity, before going to Fort Harrison, Mont., where he is now stationed.

James Donnelly, fifty-five years old, now living in Cincinnati, Ohio, has just been retired from the Service after thirty years. He was in the Spanish war, served with his regiment in the Philippines, and rose from a private to color sergeant. Among his most prized possessions is a gold ring set with a large pearl, given him by Philippine natives, entirely of native workmanship and very handsomely executed, although made with very crude tools.

Engineers are at work staking off the foundation lines for the palatial new hotel, to be built right across the great ravine, to the north of the fort about 300 feet. This will be another of the many attractions added to Fort Thomas, which is rapidly becoming one of the most up-to-date and beautiful military posts in the world.

New dress caps arrived recently and have been issued to the troops. The caps are bell-shaped, similar to those worn by the officers, and have two light blue bands. They have a really transforming effect, and the soldiers make a fine appearance in them.

James McConnell, 27th Inf., who was discharged on Wednesday, by expiration of term of enlistment, and left for his home in Syracuse, N.Y., is the holder of a medal of honor for gallantry in the Philippines, while a member of the 28th U.S. Volunteers.

Lieut. A. S. Fugger, Art. Corps, who has just returned from the Philippines, was visiting friends in the Fort on Thursday, en route to the Artillery School at Fort Monroe. Dr. and Mrs. R. M. Blanchard left on Friday, the doctor going to the Army maneuvers at Manassas, and Mrs. Blanchard to White Sulphur Springs, Va.

As was expected there will be no new guard house at this post. Lieut. E. J. Moran, post Q.M., has received a communication stating that the present guard house will be enlarged and asking for recommendations as to the best methods of enlarging the structure.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Aug. 29, 1904.

The command have completed their march from this post to Sidney, N.Y., total distance 270.2 miles. They arrived at Sidney Thursday noon. Friday was spent in getting in readiness for entraining. The command boarded trains in three sections. Troops A, B and K, 15th Cav., comprising first section; 23d and 27th Batteries, second section; Troops I, L and M, 15th Cav., third section. The command was transported over the Delaware and Hudson railroad to Wilkesbarre, Pa., thence via the Pennsylvania to Washington, and by the Southern railroad to Manassas. A train of thirty-three day coaches, thirty-five stock cars and sixteen flat cars carried the command. The first section left Sidney at 8 a.m., the second at 10:30 a.m., and the third at 12:30 p.m. At Harrisburg the first section had a delay of several hours. At this station the second and third sections passed the first. All of the command arrived at Manassas Sunday morning between 8 and 12 o'clock.

The detrainment of the men, owing to the excellent system, was done in a short, creditable and military manner. The 15th Cavalry took station near the depot, except Troop I, who are at headquarters, Camp No 1. The Artillery battalion are encamped about one and one-half miles from headquarters. The men are all highly impressed with the condition of affairs, the shower baths receiving special attention, the only annoying feature being the disagreeable red dust.

All along the line of the command's march the men were entertained in a most notable manner. At Oneonta the officers were the guests of the Algonquin Club. Lieut. Col. Alex Rodgers and Major C. B. Hoppin, 15th Cav., were guests of citizens at the Central hotel. The greeting among the officers with old Army friends whom they meet at Manassas was most pleasing.

The postal system at Manassas is an excellent one, but all persons writing to soldiers at Manassas are enjoined to give in the address the organization letter and regiment, also address to Maneuver Camp No 1. This will be the means of doing away with the unnecessary delay of having mail sent to wrong commands.

Six more persons escaped from the temporary guard house last week. Guards were sent out, but the men have not been recaptured. Utzler, one of the men, escaped a short time ago and was apprehended.

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34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
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64th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
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71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
72d. Ft. Greble, R.I.
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77th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
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INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; A, B, C, D, Fort Brady, Mich.; I, K, L, and M, Fort Porter.
2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Logan, Colo.
3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, Fort W. H. Seward, Alaska; D, Fort Davis, Alaska; E and F, Fort Liscum, Alaska; G and H, Fort Egbert, Alaska; I and K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; L and M, Fort St. Michael, Alaska.
4th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg, N.Y.
6th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (Company I on temporary duty at World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo.)
7th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C, D, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Fort Niagara, N.Y.
9th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, N.Y.; Co. B, Pekin, China; C, Allegheny Arsenal.
10th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Fort Wright, Wash.; I, K, L and M, Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
11th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; I and M, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; L, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; K, Fort Niobrara, Neb. On Dec. 31, 1904, Cos. K and L will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for station.
12th Inf.—Address Manila, P.I.
13th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, D, K, I and L, Fort McDowell, Cal.; C and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; Companies E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

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14th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Monterey, Cal.
16th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Companies A, B, C and D, Fort Slocum, N.Y. The 1st Battalion, after the maneuvers at Manassas Junction, Va., will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., for station.

17th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

20th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

21st Inf.—Headquarters A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; I and M, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota; K and L, Fort Keogh, Mont. The regiment will leave its present station Sept. 30, and proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for station.

22d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

23d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboin, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.

25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Okla.

26th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; E, F and H, Fort McIntosh, Texas; I, K, L, Fort Brown, Texas; G and M, Fort Ringgold, Texas.

27th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; B and C, Fort Thomas, Ky.; I, K, L and M, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

28th Inf.—Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. The 28th Infantry will take station at Fort Snelling, Minn., in September, 1904, with the exception of two companies, to be selected by the regimental commander, which will take station at Fort Lincoln, N.D.

29th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, and I, at Fort Douglas, Utah; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Bliss, Texas; Co. I, at Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory; Cos. K and M, at Fort DuCheene, Utah.

30th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; E and F, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Fort Reno, O.T.

Porto Rico Provisional Reg't.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G, and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.

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10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Fort DesMoines, Iowa; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; I and K, Fort Sheridan, Ill., and L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

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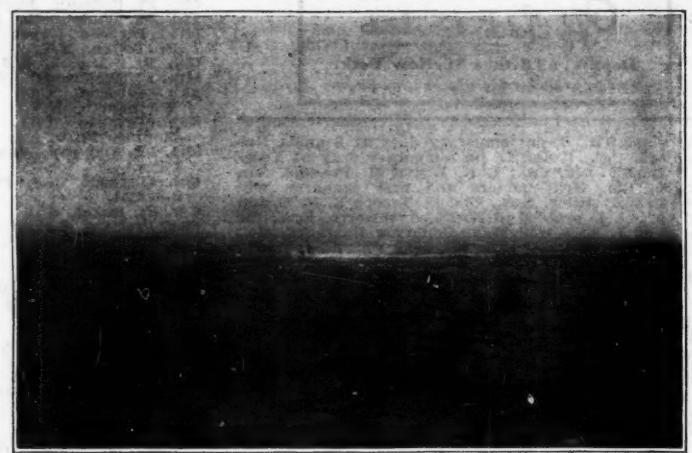
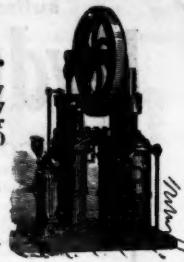
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